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Jan'y 1, 1858.

AERONAUTIC PERILS, PRIVATIONS AND HAIR-BREADTH ESCAPES.

NARRATIVE OF JOHN LA MOUNTAIN.

From the Troy Daily Times.

I started from Watertown to make a short, or "local" ascension, on the afternoon of Thursday, the 22d of September, at twenty-seven minutes before 6 o'clock. I did not intend to go to Europe. I had no idea when I started of making a long voyage, whatever I might have done if I had not been placed in charge of a passenger whose interests were certainly for the time as sacred to me as my own.

At half-past 5 o'clock, Mr. John A. Haddock, editor of the Watertown Reformer, who was to be my companion in a somewhat longer and more exciting trip than either of us imagined at that moment, took his place in the car with me. An overcoat was handed to him by a kindly provident friend; another, equally regardful, passed into the car several items of "creature comforts," including some unnecessary liquids; hands were shaken and merry good-byes exchanged; the word to "let go" was given,—and like an arrow from a bow, the aerial courier shot up into the untracked and unbounded regions of space—higher, still higher; faster, still faster; the crowds below, embracing twenty thousand persons, seeming to sink away until they looked like a flock of busy flies, herded upon a green table-spread; up into the unfettered air—with the cloud-ships sailing proudly past us, freighted with beams of living, molten light; up, while the soft breezes whispered about our foreheads, as we bent over to look with an admiration which no experience can ever diminish, upon the wondrous panorama of lake and river, field and forest, mountain and valley, village and country, pastures and hillsides, brooks and gorges, spread out in their ever-beautiful and ever-changeful mystery, away down beneath us.

We ascended about three thousand feet, so great was our ascensive momentum, without varying ten feet from a perpendicular line—the broad square, with its thousands who were gazing Heavenward to watch our course, remaining still beneath our feet. After attaining this altitude, the balloon struck the north-eastern current, and was drifted along with it at about the rate of twenty-five miles an hour, and still ascending very rapidly. This current was one of great depth, as, although we went up to the height of three and a half miles, we did not lose it. After reaching an altitude of three miles and a half, we took a still more easterly course. I thought then, and still continue to think, that had I maintained an altitude of two and a half miles, I could have crossed the ocean in thirty-six hours, and without using any more ballast than in making an ordinary local ascension.

We remained at an altitude of three miles and a half about half an hour. The sight from this point was very beautiful indeed. The clouds were formed below us in dense masses, and with their rifts, elevations and indentations, rolling and piling upon each other, seemed like vast mountains entirely covered with snow and ice, and stretching as far as the eye could reach. The illusion was perfect. There one giant would raise his head far up towards us; beside, a little hillock lay nestled, as if it had sought the monster's side for protection. Occasionally one ran up to a needle point, and seemed incrusted from base to summit with sparkling ice, reminding one of the beautiful poem on Himalaya:

"Oh, thou, whose everlasting head
Is raised among the spheres,
Encircled with its diamond crown,
Through the eternal years."

At this height we were going due east. At two minutes past 6 the thermometer indicated 31°, having fallen 18 degrees after our departure from the earth. Here, my friend Haddock, who had sat all unconcerned in the basket, taking notes as coolly as though in his comfortable sanctum at Watertown, began to discover that it was rather too cold weather to propel a pencil with any degree of comfort. He therefore provided himself with the overcoat his friend had furnished him at the moment of our departure, and fortunately found in the pockets an extra pair of gloves for me—mine having been dropped from my pocket on the square.

I here ate the first meal for three days—having been unwell during that time—and the last it was to be my good fortune to enjoy during the four days to come. We had but little provisions on board, and it did not take us long to exhaust these—the ride and the bracing atmosphere having given us voracious appetites. Unfortunately for Mr. Haddock, the balloon commenced "blowing off" soon after, and this, with the attendant rarefication of air which had caused it, decidedly discomposed his stomach. The result was that we were soon somewhat lightened. I had eaten none for three days previously; he lost about all he had eaten. We were, therefore, neither of us in the very best condition for the somewhat peculiar experiences that were soon to befall us.

At 6½ we were still about three miles and a half above the earth, which the clouds entirely shut out from view, and still going almost due east. I did not not think we had journeyed more than twenty five miles northeast of Watertown, and if the current was going in the direction I supposed, by keeping it a little while we would have crossed the St. Lawrence, landing near the line of the Grand Trunk Railroad, on the direct route for Kingston, where my next ascension was to have taken place. Mr. Haddock was very anxious to keep up longer, but I had already staid above longer than I anticipated, and the number of my engagements ahead impressed me with the importance of making a safe landing before dark.

Those who have read my accounts of previous voyages will understand the fact, but as others do not, it is well to remark here that when above there is no sense of motion or of direction. The clouds in which we were sailing were very dense and extended for over a mile, within a short distance of the earth. We were drifting with these as we afterwards learned, at the rate of over one hundred miles an hour. To be sure, the compass marked the different points, but there were no objects, above, around or below by which we could judge our own direction, and therefore avail ourselves of it. This will explain why I journeyed so long, and so unsuspiciously, instead of descending as I might have done immediately after leaving the easterly current.

We remained upon the surface of the clouds floating on them as a ship does on water. I opened the valve .The sun had but just left us above, and it was hardly early twilight above there. But as we went down, it became densely, impenetrably dark, "a darkness that one might almost feel, and cut with a knife." The illusion that the clouds were a dense body upon which we had been sailing, was therefore borne out by the resemblance in our then present condition to a foundered ship, cleaving the waters on the way to the bottom of the ocean. To be sure, there was no difficulty in breathing, and the atmosphere was quite warm—the only sensation of oppression being that caused by the awful darkness. As we were passing through the clouds, we heard a roaring as of a great cataract. I supposed at the time it was some one of the St. Lawrence rapids. My impression now is that it was one of the Falls of the Ottawa, a short distance above Bytown. We were fifteen minutes in passing through the cloud strata.

After we got clear of the clouds, we found to our astonishment that we were not more than five hundred feet above the earth, and it was exceedingly dark. This last fact was all the more singular, because when we left the upper regions, it was light enough to read fine print. On nearing the ground we saw a glimmering light, apparently from a house, at some distance, but—for reasons I have before given—we could not tell in which direction. But directly under us, and as far as the eye could reach, was one unbroken, unpeopled wild.

We held a "consultation," which resulted in the conclusion that we were mistaken—that we had not traveled as fast or as far as we supposed, and had settled over the Northwest corner of the famous John Brown tract. If this was the case, by throwing out ballast, and gaining a short distance further, we should pass the woods, and reach a cleared district. I requested Mr. Haddock to discharge some sand, which he did, and we rose very quickly into the clouds again.

We made six different attempts to land after this, at intervals ten or fifteen minutes apart—the object being to ascertain whether we had passed the woods as yet or not. On the third descent, we came down upon the bosom of a little lake, shut in amid the almost impenetrable extent of trees around. The car even touched the water and we had our life-preservers ready for emergencies, but the discharge of a very small quantity of ballast changed the course of the balloon, and it quickly rose again. On the fourth attempt, we came down beside a very high tree, and caught hold of its branches for a moment to look around; but there were woods still as far as the eye could reach in the dark; and right before us, a frowning mountain raised its beetling head, until it seemed lost in the clouds. So up we went again, journeying for a few moments very close to the tree tops. On the sixth attempt, we came down very near the top of a tall tree, of which Mr. Haddock caught hold. I reached out my hand and felt of it. It was spruce! A very messenger of evil tidings. No spruce grew in the New York wilderness, that I knew, and the hardy tree was a native only of colder climates. We must therefore be over Canada. If this was so, we were above the great wilderness. This I knew was almost unbounded—its only known limit being the Arctic circle. Therefore, if there we were, the sooner we staid where we were, the better! With this very simple logic, we very soon came to the conclusion—the luckiest one we had reached so far during the trip—to lodge where we were until morning, and after day broke we should be able to see what was what. So, I made fast by the concentric hoop to the top of the spruce, and we composed ourselves as well as possible for a night of "rest"—crawling down in the bottom of the car and going to sleep.

About 3 o'clock we were awakened by the pattering of the rain, which was falling heavily upon the trees, and on the balloon above us. We very soon had a realizing sense of our situation, which was very far from agreeable. After the water had thoroughly saturated the net, it concentrated upon the neck, which served as a sort of gutter, through which the water poured in a continuous stream upon us, as we lay curled in the basket, quite as fast as it would have done, had it been thrown on us from buckets.

Daylight came—none too soon to satisfy the two somewhat anxious individuals who were awaiting its first glimmers. The rain had ceased, leaving us thoroughly soaked in our perch, but the clouds above drooped very near the earth. We had on board about fifteen pounds of ballast, which we threw out, as well as one blanket, one overcoat, an anchor rope, two or three porter bottles, and other small articles. When we arose, we ascended at once so as to pass through the stratum of clouds, which had so thinned out during the rain, that it was probably not more than a thousand feet in thickness. Once more the earth was out of sight, and the sunshine was upon us. We found ourselves going still due north. As the sun's rays fell upon the balloon, the drying off of the water, and the expansion of gas, increased the ascensive power very much, and we shot up rapidly, to the height of a mile, before it was possible for me to check the upward tendency. I knew the sooner we reached *terra firma* the better. Drawing the valve, therefore, we came down below the clouds.

And here, what a view! As far as the eye could reach, in every direction, one unbroken sea of forest limbs; massive trees, shooting their tapering bodies far up towards the clouds, and relieved with very little foliage; the broad, cheerless, and forbidding prospect broken only by a mountain at some distance, and one or two small sheets of water near by. I knew there were no such growths in the United States, save in the northern district of Maine. I remembered that we struck the forest when we first landed in the night; that every time we descended we had found trees beneath us; that we must have been passing along with some rapidity—and that, therefore, we were not only over the great Canada Wilderness, but had journeyed over it perhaps for a hundred miles! I told Mr. Haddock what I believed, and remarked to him, "My friend, we are over the Canada woods; I have got done travelling with this balloon, and if we get out with our lives, we may call ourselves lucky fellows."

Discharging gas as rapidly as possible, we came down—the balloon settling between two tall spruces. The globe caught in the limbs, but as it collapsed with the discharge, our weight settled the car within eight feet of the earth, enabling us to drop out without difficulty. It was fortunate that our descent was made just at this point,—the balloon barely crowding between the trees. Else we might have been impaled, or thrown out from a very great height, by concussion.

After jumping out, I knew that it was necessary to abandon the balloon, as we should have all we could do to find our way out of that almost impenetrable wild without any incumbrance. There was no alternative—the work of the *Atantic* was done. I have known what it was to be shipwrecked at sea, and to behold a vessel I had learned to love as my home, engulphed in the foaming waters, but I never experienced anything like the emotion that filled my heart as I exclaimed, "Good bye, old *Atlantic*, we shall never meet again."

But the departure must be made; so off we started to seek for civilization, deliverance, safety, home and friends. We soon found that we could only make a snail-like and most laborious progress. The bottom was soft; the bushes closely grown together and loaded with deposits of the previous night's rain storm; and a dense mass of rubbish lining the way in every direction, having fallen from the trees, never, perhaps, cut since God first planted the widerness upon the soil.

After laboring along about three-quarters of a mile, we came upon a creek, the general course of which was to the northwest, but exceedingly tortuous. Here we found a rude wooden trap used for catching martens; a little clearing, with indications of a fire lit some past time, and a half barrel, with the marks, "Mess Pork—P. M.—Montreal." This apprised us that civilized man had been upon the spot before us, and also removed whatever uncertainty we had as to being in Canada. More than this, it buoyed us up in the hope, in which we were destined to marked and severe disappointment, that we were about to come upon human habitations.

We journeyed about five miles, when we suddenly struck the creek again, and upon its west side there was—could we believe our eyes!—a lumber shanty! Joy! Deliverance was at hand. Eagerly we rushed forward, expecting to meet a human welcome. Oh, misery! It was deserted, and plentiful indications existed that many storms had beaten upon it since its residents had occupied it. Here, too, we found several lumber roads leading into the woods; all of which we followed to their ends, supposing we might find some men cutting timber. Disappointment again. All the roads terminated in those impenetrable wilds, and there was nothing to indicate human presence.

In one of these roads, we found two tiny white frogs. They were the first "food" we had seen in twenty-four hours. Perhaps they were not eaten—probably they were. Not hind-quarters alone; we were not dainty; fore-quarters, head, bones and all. I never tasted a sweeter morsel in my life—and my companion came to the conclusion that Soyer could not have fabricated a more tempting morsel. Yet the unsatisfied, longing cry of our stomachs was, "Give! give!—more! more!" But no more dainty little frogs—nor even a snake—responded; and we went without. We thought we knew what it was to feel hungry then; we found afterwards that we were only taking the first rudiments in our lesson.

We made up our minds to lodge in the shanty all night—and as it was evident that the creek had been used for drifting lumber,—probably to the Ottawa,—in the morning we would build a raft, and follow its course as far as we could, living on clams and frogs on the way. Alas! it was easy to talk about clams and frogs, but it was not easy to get them, as we found. I crossed on a small raft, and sent it back to Mr. Haddock—but he was the larger man; the raft rolled heavily under him, and he was precipitated into the stream, having to swim for dear life to shore. This was very uncomfortable. We had no means of kindling a fire, to dry the garments of the drenched *voyageur*. We found in the shanty some straw that had been used by its occupants for beds. I tried to strike fire in the Indian fashion, by rubbing two sticks together, and by drawing a small piece of rope we found rapidly across a peg, but both failed; after using all my strength, I only got up a heat of about one hundred degrees. So we crawled under the straw, piled it about us, and made the best of circumstances. But we were both very wet, and as a consequence our rest was much broken by dreadful cold and chills.

In the morning we took the scooped boards from the roof of the shanty, lashed four of them together with grass ropes, and started down the stream. At this place, as we afterwards learned, we were within less than three miles of a cleared tract of two hundred acres, in the heart of the woods, used for raising food for the lumbermen of Gilmour & Co. If we had only been aware of the fact then, how much subsequent suffering we might have avoided.

After going about twelve rods from the shanty we came upon a pine tree which had fallen directly across the creek, and rendered it necessary to take our raft apart. While I was doing this, we heard two distinct shots from a gun, apparently not far distant. We shouted repeatedly with all our might, and getting our raft together as soon as possible, hastened down the stream, but came upon no one. We concluded then we must have been mistaken; but afterward learned the shots we heard were made by the cook of the farm, who was killing partridges in the woods.

After traveling about three miles down the creek, we came upon a lake. We paddled in search of an outlet entirely around this lake, a distance of about five miles; then found it turning to the right, about four rods from the point where we started. Entering this, after traveling about four miles, we found that we had been retracing our steps, as we came upon a signal on the bank erected to indicate the point where we had abandoned the balloon. We continued poleing down the creek all day; weary, exhausted, almost broken down with effort; and yet seeing nothing to indicate any probability of relief for our sore distresses. As night approached, a cold, drizzling rain commenced falling. But there was no life for us there—our only hope, if hope there was, —was in pushing on, and still on. So the poles plashed in the water, and we crowded upon them our heavy weight, until 10½ o'clock at night. Then we were obliged to stop, and having selected on the forbidden bank a spot more favorable for landing than any other, we pushed our impromptu vessel ashore, climbed over the clayey soil, and curled ourselves up, muskrat fashion, under a projecting and partially protecting shelf of earth. And so ended the second day of our experience in the woods.

We could not sleep. We were too weary, too chilly, too sad, too anxious. Soon after 12 o'clock the rain slackened, and we took advantage of the pause to pole a short distance, when the floodgates were re-opened, and the storm beat upon us once more. Again we were obliged to stop; again we courted sleep in vain. The winds sighed mournfully through the branches of the trees, like the wailing of a funeral dirge; and the feeble rippling of the creek was in mouraful harmony with the ebbing flow of our lives and spirits. We could not stand the dreariness or presages of our own thoughts; so up, and off again. Daylight found us poleing down the creek; dripping with water; chilled to the very marrow of our bones; pale and hollow-eyed, and with those terrible sensations of ringing in the head, dryness of the lips, and parching of the throat, that precede starvation. We had not slept over an hour in the night, and only the most extreme exhaustion could have insured us so much rest.

About 7 o'clock we reached a rapid half a mile in length, bottomed with rocks. We abandoned the raft here, but after walking a mile found our salvation depended upon going back, and getting it down the creek. We soon had it apart, and floated it down stick by stick; wading up to our waists on the slippery stones of the rapids, to dislodge the timbers there. Mr. Haddock fell three times in doing this work, at one time breaking the compass, and rendering it completely useless. About 10½ o'clock the raft was below the rapids, together again, and we were poleing down the stream. It was Sabbath—but in these woods Sabbath was eternal and unbroken. Might it not presage a never-ending Sabbath for us? However, we dismissed gloominess, and with a prayer of thankfulness to the God who amid so many hazards had spared us, toiled wearily on.

At 12 o'clock we entered a large lake. Never more cheerless prospect opened on mortal vision. Perhaps weeks must pass before we would find the outlet. And then—what then? Never mind; on we went striking to the right, close to the bank, and poleing—poleing—poleing, along the numerous bays and indentations. Eye never looked upon more magnificent scenery. Embosomed in a great basin scooped out amid noble hills; surrounded by beautiful evergreen trees; dotted with little islands, and reflecting in its pellucid bosom the deep blue of the sky—painter could not have had more noble study. But where was our brother man?

Night found us not more than one-fourth of the way around the lake, and still no signs of its outlet. We had eaten nothing but high-bush cranberries, acrid and destitute of nutriment—an injury rather than benefit. About 7 o'clock, the wind commenced blowing, and as we were on the lee-shore, we decided to travel no further that night. So we drew our raft up on the bank, went into the woods and lay down. We had nothing else to do. No supper troubled our digestion. Another awful, shivering, dreary night—and a gray, hazy, comfortless morning. We were dying—starving—perishing by inches. And yet, something whispered to me that we should be saved. It seemed as if I could hear a voice telling me that I must live to cross the ocean with a balloon. And my hopes so encouraged me that I could not help singing a simple refrain, with which sailors cheer themselves in times of storms and dangers:

"Cheer up your hearts, my men,
Let nothing fright you:
Be of a gallant mind—
Let that delight you."

I could hardly muster more than a whisper; but the sentiments were wonderfully encouraging to both myself and my companion.

We had gone but a mile when we heard the report of a gun—quickly succeeded by another. How the blood bounded in our veins. Hope revived within our breasts. We hallooed as loudly as our feeble strength would allow us, but got no answer, and heard no other reports. We were beginning to despair again, when Mr. Haddock called my attention to smoke curling over the trees near the opposite shore of the lake. And as I looked, oh, joy! there was a canoe hauled upon the bank—though it looked like a log at first. We were strong men again. Noiselessly, we paddled across, fearful if the fire was that of an uncivilized Indian, he might be frightened away without assisting us. The canoe was turned bottom side up on the bank. Under it was a gun, two coats, and a sack containing a dead duck. Mr. Haddock started to hunt up the owner, and I seized and commenced stripping the duck, intending to eat it uncooked. But that was not necessary. In less than five minutes, an Indian boy appeared upon the bank. I addressed him first in English, then in French. He answered in the latter, and asked me to follow him. I did so, hardly able to drag my body along. About twenty rods from the shore, amid the woods, I entered the shanty from which the smoke had curled. God be praised! There was my companion, conversing with a generous-looking Scotchman; around him a number of athletic timber-cutters; and near by, a table laden with carrots, potatoes, pork and so forth—all the heart could wish for. The revulsion was almost too much—but Providence was kind. Everybody can imagine the rest. At first, food had no more taste to us than chips. We ate sparingly at first, as our stomachs were able to bear, and were more ravenous as we became stronger. A few words will tell the story. The party was under the direction of Mr. Angus Cameron, who was selecting timber for Gilmour & Co., of Ottawa. He was as noble-hearted a man as ever breathed. All the party, whites and Indians, were of like stamp. We were one hundred and fifty miles from Ottawa and civilization. Those woods we should never have left alive had we not found the party. They only happened there at that time. The woods were destitute of roots, animals or nutritious vegetation; and in about two days we would have perished from hunger. We remained with our generous preserver two days, then accompanied him to Desert, fifty miles distant—passing the balloon, which had been torn to a perfect wreck on the trees; and as it could not have been removed in less than several weeks, and at great cost, it was again abandoned. From Desert we were accompanied by Indian guides fifty miles, to a horse conveyance, and by making all haste, traveling night and day, we reached Ottawa at 5½ o'clock Monday afternoon, decidedly "used up men;" but wonderfully glad to "get out of the wilderness." From Ottawa to Watertown was one scene of excitement and triumph. The public are already apprised of our reception there. And so ends the records of this memorable voyage. To all with whom we came in contact, our warmest thanks are due; and of Mr. Haddock, I can only pause to say that a more generous, heroic, self-sacrificing and resolute man, under every circumstance of trial and danger, I never met. He will always have a warm place in my heart.

JOHN LAMOUNTAIN.

A Scene at the St. Louis Fair.—A St. Louis correspondent of the Chicago Press says:

The most exciting accident of the Fair was the grand run away, turn-over, and smash-up among the fast men who were showing off their horses and sulkies in the ring Thursday afternoon. About twenty-five horses and sulkies were flying round the ring in the presence of ten or twelve thousand persons, when one driver ran into the gig of another one, which frightened his horse. The horse bounded off at full speed, striking several other horses and sulkies, and starting them off likewise. Within a minute the panic and runaway feeling were communicated to almost every horse in the ring. Gigs were smashed to splinters; drivers were hurled headlong from their seats to the ground and run over; some of them held on to their reins, and were dragged along; one or two got caught with their feet in the wheels and were hurled about in a frightful manner. Some of the horses attempted to jump over the railing among the frightened spectators. Others plunged madly for the entrance and exit places, and dashed their vehicles to pieces against the sides of the passage way.

Just picture to your mind a score of high-mettled horses attached to carriages, all running away promiscuously on the space of an acre—crashing against each other, rolling over and springing up, plunging, kicking and squealing, around and across the area, in pell-mell terror and confusion, with portions of broken gigs following their heels, with their drivers rolling or dragging in the dirt among the debris of sulkies and hoofs of the frightened horses; add to this the rush of a hundred hardy men into the ring, trying to stop the horses, many of whom getting instantly kicked down and run over, and the shouts of ten thousand men and screams of five thousand women, and you can form some idea of how the scene looked to the spectator. In five minutes it was all over, and horses, men and gigs had cleared the ring. Strange to tell, no one was killed, though several received severe contusions, and few escaped without bloody faces or soiled and torn garments. The whole accident strongly reminded one of the descriptions given of the old Roman gladiatorial contests with wild animals, witnessed in the great Colliseum of Rome. The last exhibition of horsemanship was not down in the bills, and the crowd adjourned for their homes and stopping places, after witnessing this ring performance.

Hard.—An agent wrote from the West: "Gents: You will never get any spondulic from Bill Johnson. The undersigned called upon him yesterday and found him with nary a tile, his feet upon the naked earth, and not clothes enough upon him to wad a gun." We call that an expressive simile.

A Hard Head.—John Jeffers and Policeman Kevery of Macon, got into a fight from political excitement, in which the latter received a pistol ball in the forehead, which flattened against his skull without penetrating it.

COTTON RECEIPTS.—248,385 bales, against 229,476 last year. Increase 18,909.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 13, 1859.

THE DUTY OF THE SOUTHERN OPPOSITION PARTY.—As the time approaches for the meeting of Congress, much speculation is indulged in as to the course of parties in the House of Representatives. The House cannot be organized without a fusion, or coalition, of some two or more of the parties, or without a resolution to allow a plurality vote to elect the Speaker, Clerk, &c. As this last would be equivalent to giving the offices to the Republicans, who have a larger number of members than any one other party, we do not think that course likely to be adopted, except in the last extremity. Parties will stand about as follows: Republicans 113, Democrats 92, anti-Lecompton Democrats 11, Southern Opposition 21. How far the anti-Lecompton Democrats may act with the 92 regular Democrats, it is impossible to tell, but even if they all united, which is not at all probable, they would still be 10 votes behind the Republicans. If 6 of them should vote with the Republicans, and that too is improbable, it would give that party a majority. There is much more danger, we fear, that 6 or more of the Southern Opposition members will vote with the Republicans, and thus effect an organization of the House with Republican officers, to be followed by Republican committees, and Republican legislation generally. The Richmond Whig openly advocates this course by the Southern Opposition, with a view to get "a Speaker who will not pack the committees so as to suppress investigation into the enormous frauds and abuses which have characterized the history of our present Administration."

The Whig regards the Southern Opposition press as unanimous in favor of this course, and thinks that "there can occur nothing to justify or excuse a single Opposition member from the South in giving his support to a Democrat for Speaker, or in withholding his support from any Opposition member, who may be designated by the united Opposition as their candidate for the post."

We are sorry to dissent from the opinion of so able and true a Southern Whig as our Richmond contemporary. But, however important we deem it to expose and thus perhaps arrest the outrageous frauds to which the government has been exposed, we regard even that as a small consideration compared with the evil of putting in power so dangerous a party as the Republicans. The country is rich enough to bear plundering, if it must be so, but it is not strong enough to bear the rule of a bad sectional party, which is ready to override the constitution and law, and, in addition to plundering the public quite as readily as the Democrats, (vide Matteson, &c.) consider that it is doing God service by stealing from the South. We think that party is destined to get into power, but let it never be by the aid of Southern votes.

We hope that the Southern Opposition members will not unite with either of the other parties. They cannot with any sort of propriety act with either. Neither has the slightest claim on them. And their duty to their constituents and the country demands, in our opinion, that they should extend no helping hand to either. What then? The House cannot be organized, or will be organized in spite of their opposition. Perhaps so. Their responsibility in either case will not be at all comparable with what it will be if by their means either of the other parties is placed in power.

THE FAIRS.—Don't forget that this is the season for Agricultural Fairs. The State Fair, the Cumberland County Fair, the Robeson County Fair, the Sampson County Fair, are all soon to be held.

We hope that all of these occasions, and especially our own County Fair, will be improved to the utmost by an intelligent people, convinced that they do good every way. Come yourselves, farmers and housewives, and bring every thing you have that is excellent of its kind, that a spirit of emulation may be fostered, that you may be benefitted, and your neighbors be benefitted through you.

A U. S. SENATOR KILLED.—The last accounts from California furnish the particulars of a duel between Senator Broderick and Judge Terry, of the Supreme Court of California, in which the former was mortally wounded, dying after three days of extreme suffering. The quarrel was a political one.

It is a humiliating spectacle, that of the highest judicial officer and the highest political officer of a State fighting a duel. Almost as humiliating was the blackguardism on the stump which preceded the fatal meeting. Neither of the parties appears to have had much character as decent men. Broderick, before he left New York some ten years ago, was "the keeper of a drinking saloon, which became the resort of Democratic Clubs and the rendezvous of the Tammanyites of the lower Wards during the elections. A native of the City, "Dave," as he was familiarly called, achieved the rank of a "fighting" leader in the Democratic ranks, and was the leader of a gang of rowdies who called themselves the "Butt Enders." So say the New York papers.

He appears to have acquired great influence in California, though defeated at the recent election. San Francisco was profoundly agitated in consequence of his death. Terry was arrested; the public being incensed against him. The affair is likely to lead to much trouble in California.

SENATOR CRITTENDEN.—We are glad to see our own good opinion of this distinguished Whig statesman confirmed even by one of his distinguished political opponents. Senator Toombs of Georgia is stated to have said recently, that

"*There is no man in the country more reliable than Crittenden.* While he (Mr. TOOMBS) differed from Mr. Crittenden, *there is no man more honest or honorable*, or *more ready to stand by the rights of the South in the Senate or the battle-field.*"

Again: Mr. Toombs "declared Mr. Crittenden to be one of the *purest men and most devoted patriots* in the country; that he would be *cut to pieces* before he would wrong his conscience or do aught against the interest of his country."

Col. J. M. Baker, of Alligator, (a native of Robeson county, N. C.,) has been elected Judge of the Suwannee Circuit, in Florida.

The State Taxes paid by Union County this year amount to $5,381 89. The County Taxes $11,842 78.

STATE STOCKS.—Sales of North Carolina 6's in New York at 97½, Virginia 94½, Missouri 83½, Tennessee 88½.

Railroad Iron.—Among the arrivals this morning, we notice that of the British Brig Camilla, Holmes, from Newport, England, to Master, with Iron for the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad.

We think some twelve to fifteen miles of the above road are laid, and much more would have been done but for the excessive rains in the latter part of the Summer. It will now be pushed forward as fast as the means at the disposal of the Company will permit. It is expected, we believe, to reach the Pee Dee River in all of 1860. The iron is secured at any rate.—*Wil. Journal.*

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 11th.

Later from Mexico.—Dates from Mexico to the 28th ult., state that the prowling Guerillas under the outlaw, Cortinas, took possession of Brownsville, Texas—killed five persons, broke open the jail and released the prisoners. The inhabitants took refuge in Matamoras. At the request of the citizens, Fort Brown was garrisoned by Mexican troops.

An express was sent off for Texas troops. The latest intelligence says that the Guerillas were encamped near the town of Brownsville.

LIFE OF MADISON.—The 1st volume of the Life of James Madison, Fourth President of the United States, by the Hon. Wm. C. Rives of Virginia, has just been issued at Boston.

MARRIED,

At Pleasant Plains, Harnett county, N. C., on the evening of the 6th inst., by Rev. Neill McKay, Mr. JNO. M. FLEMING, of Wake, to Miss NANNIE C. McKAY. ☞ Presbyterian please copy.

In Columbus county, on the 6th instant, by John H. Buffkin, Esq., JOSHUA SOWLS, Esq., to Miss ELENDER BUFFKIN, daughter of Bethel Buffkin, all of Columbus.

In Wilmington, on the 5th inst., by the Rev. John S. Long, Mr. W. H. PETTEWAY, to Miss LIZZIE LASPEYRE.

In Bladen county, on the 30th Sept., by Rev. R. M. Sessoms, Mr. JOHN W. MONROE, to Miss PATIENCE HESTER, all of Bladen county.

On Tuesday evening the 4th Oct. 1859, at the residence of the bride's father, Rev. J. B. MARTIN of the N. C. Conference, and Miss MARY F. CLEGG, daughter of Nathaniel Clegg, of Chatham Co., N. C.

DIED,

In Sawney's Neck, Bladen, on the 10th inst., of over 5 month's illness, WILLIAM AUGUSTUS, son of Marshall Washington and Isabella Fisher, aged 2 years, 11 months and 10 days.

Carolinian please copy.

NEW GARDEN

Boarding School.

JOHN R. HUBBARD, A. M., Principal.
MARY E. HARRIS, Principal of Girl's Department.

THE WINTER SESSION of this Institution will commence the 14th day of 11th month (Nov.) next, and continue twenty-two weeks. Instruction is given in all the branches necessary to prepare students for entering College, and also in the department of higher Mathematics, and the Latin and Greek languages. We have efficient Teachers in both departments, and feel confident that those who may entrust their sons and daughters to their care, will have them well attended to, and their morals strictly guarded.

Price of Board and Tuition, per Session, for
Males, $50 00
" " " " Females, 50 00

Those who study the Languages will be charged $5 extra per Session.

Application for admission or information in regard to the School, may be made to the Superintendent or Principal.

Address, New Garden P. O., N. C.
By order of the Trustees.
JONATHAN E. COX, Superintendent.
9th month 21st, 1859. 56*3

Clothing! Clothing!!

WE are just receiving, and now opening, our Fall and Winter Stock of Ready-made Clothing, consisting of

Fine Coats of the best make,

and also Coats and Pants suitable for Laborers; which we warrant to sell cheaper than anybody else in our line of trade. We have also a fine assortment of Linen and Marseilles SHIRTS; Flannel and Cotton DRAWERS and U. SHIRTS; NECK-TIES; NECK-STOCKS; POCKET BOOKS, &c., &c.

GREENTREE & BARNUM.

Those who are indebted to us, will find it to their advantage to pay up by the first of October next.

G. & BARNUM.
Two Doors below the Carolinian Office.
Sept. 9. 48*3m

JOHN H. COOK. AUCTIONEER.

Negroes for Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County, I will expose for sale, at the Market House in Fayetteville, on Tuesday of next Superior Court,

Nine Negroes---1 Man, 2 Women and 6 Children,

—as the property of the late James R. Gee, on a credit of six months,—notes with approved security.

At the same time—
One Horse; One Cart;
One Carriage, and Wagon and Harness;
Household and Kitchen Furniture.
GEO. W. GEE, Adm'r.
Sept 20, 1859 55*ts

Land for Sale.

HAVING purchased land in Alabama, I am anxious to sell, and will give a good bargain in my Plantation on Ashpole Swamp in Robeson County, joining the lands of Wiley Alford, John Purcell, and others, containing nearly one thousand acres, and as the land is nearly equally divided by said swamp, there might be two good settlements, and I would sell it that way if it would suit the purchasers. I deem it unnecessary to say anything about the quality of the land, as a purchaser would be certain to judge for himself.

MALCOM PURCELL.
Oct'r 6, 1859 56-*tf

ARCTIC EXPLORATION.

From the London Times of September 23.

The Fox screw discovery vessel, (Captain McClintock,) which was sent to the Arctic regions at the expense of Lady Franklin, to discover traces of the missing expedition, arrived off the Isle of Wight on Wednesday, the 21st.

Cruise of the Yacht Fox, continued from May '58.

It will be remembered that the Fox effected her escape out of the main pack in Davis' Straits, in latitude 63½° N., on the 25th of April, 1858, after a winter's ice drift of 1,194 geographical miles.

On the 8th of May our voyage was recommenced, God-haven and Upernivik visited, Melville Bay entered early in June, and crossed to Cape York by the 26th. Here some natives were communicated with; they immediately recognised Mr. Petersen, our interpreter, formerly known to them in the Grinnell expedition under Dr. Kane. In reply to our inquiries for the Esquimaux dog driver Hans, left behind from the Advance in 1858, they told us that he was residing at Whale Sound. * * *

It was not until the 27th of July that we reached Pond's Inlet, owing to a most unusual prevalence of ice in the northern portion of Baffin's Bay, and which rendered our progress since leaving Holsteinborg one of increasing struggle. Without steam power we could have done nothing. Here only one old woman and a boy were found, but they served to pilot us up the inlet for twenty-five miles, when we arrived at their village. For about a week we were in constant and most interesting communication with these friendly people. Briefly, the information obtained from them was that nothing whatever respecting the Franklin expedition had come to their knowledge, nor had any wrecks within the last twenty or thirty years reached their shores.

The remains of three wrecked ships are known to them. Two of these appear to have been the whalers Dexterity and Aurora, wrecked in August, 1821, some seventy or eighty miles southward of Pond's Inlet. The third vessel, now almost buried in the sand, lies a few miles east of Cape Hay. This people communicate over land every winter with the tribes at Igloolik; they all know of Parry's ships having wintered there in 1822-3, and had heard of late years of Dr. Rae's visit to Repulse Bay, describing his boats as similar to our whale boat, and his party as living in tents, within snow-houses, smoking pipes, shooting reindeer, &c. None died. They remained there only one winter. No rumor of the lost expedition has reached them. Within Pond's Inlet the natives told us the ice decays away every year, but so long as any remains whales abound.

On the 9th of September we passed through Bellot Strait without obstruction, and secured the ship to fixed ice across its western outlet. * * *

Our wintering position was at the east entrance of Bellot Strait, in a snug harbor. Although vegetation was tolerably abundant, and our two Esquimaux hunters, Mr. Petersen, and several sportsmen constantly on the alert, yet the resources of the country during eleven and a half months only yielded us eight reindeer, two bears, eighteen seal, and a few water-fowl and ptarmigan.

The winter was unusually cold and stormy. Arrangements were completed during the winter for carrying out our intended plan of search. I felt it to be my duty personolly to visit Marshall Island, and in so doing proposed to complete the circuit of King William's Island. * * *

I was accompanied by Mr. Petersen, our interpreter, and Alex. Thompson, quartermaster. We had with us two sledges drawn by dogs. On the 28th of February, when near Cape Victoria, we had the good fortune to meet a small party of natives, and were subsequently visited by about forty-five individuals. For four days we remained in communication with them, obtaining many relics, and the information that several years ago a ship was crushed by the ice off the north shore, off King William's Island, but that all her people landed safely, and went away to the Great Fish river, where they died. This tribe was well supplied with wood, obtained, they said, from a boat left by the white men on the Great river.

We reached our vessel after twenty-five days' absence, in good health, but somewhat reduced by sharp marching, and the unusually severe weather to which we had been exposed. For several days after starting, the mercury continued frozen.

On the 22d of April our long-projected spring journeys were commenced. Lieut. Hobson accompanied me as far as Cape Victoria. Each of us had a sledge drawn by four men, and an auxiliary sledge drawn by six dogs. This was all the force we could muster.

Before separating we saw two Esquimaux families living out upon the ice in snow huts. From them we learned that a second ship had been seen off King William's Island, and that she drifted ashore in the fall of the same year. From this they had obtained a vast deal of wood and iron. I now gave Lieut. Hobson directions to search for the wreck, and to follow up any traces he might find upon King William's Island.

Accompanied by my own party and Mr. Petersen I marched along the east shore of King William's Island, occasionally passing deserted snow huts, but without meeting natives till the 8th of May, when, off Cape Nerton, we arrived at a snow village containing about thirty inhabitants. They gathered about us without the slightest appearance of fear or shyness, although none had ever seen living white people before. They were most willing to communicate all their knowledge and barter all their goods, but would have stolen every thing had they not been very closely watched. Many more relics of our countrymen were obtained; we could not carry away all we might have purchased. They pointed to the inlet we had crossed the day before, and told us that one day's march up it, and thence four days overland, brought them to the wreck. None of these people had been there since 1857–'58, at which time they said but little remained, their countrymen having carried away almost every thing.

Most of our information was received from an intelligent old woman. She said it was in the fall of the year that the ship was forced ashore. Many of the white men dropped by the way as they went towards the Great river; but this was only known to them in the winter following, when their bodies were discovered. They all assured us that we would find natives upon the south shore, at the Great river, and some few at the wreck; but unfortunately this was not the case. Only one family was met with off Point Booth, and none at Montreal Island, or any place subsequently visited.

Recrossing the Strait to King William's Island we continued the examination of its southern shore without success until the 24th of May, when, about ten miles eastward of Cape Herschel, a bleached skeleton was found, around which lay fragments of European clothing. Upon carefully removing the snow a small pocket-book was found, containing a few letters. These, although much decayed, may yet be deciphered. Judging from the remains of his dress, this unfortunate young man was a steward or officer's servant, and his position exactly verified the Esquimaux's assertion—that they dropped as they walked along.

After parting from me, at Cape Victoria, on the 28th of April, Lieut. Hobson made for Cape Felix. At a short distance westward of it he found a very large cairn, and close to it three small tents, with blankets, old clothes and other relics of a shooting or a magnetic station; but although the cairn was dug under, and a trench dug all round it at a distance of ten feet, no record was discovered. A piece of blank paper, folded up, was found in the cairn, two broken bottles, which may perhaps have contained records, lay beside it among some stones which had fallen from off the top. The most interesting of the articles discovered here, including a boat's ensign, were brought away by Mr. Hobson.

On the 6th of May Lieut. Hobson pitched his tent beside a large cairn upon Point Victory. Lying among some loose stones which had fallen from the top of this cairn was found a small tin case containing a record, the substance of which is briefly as follows:

"This cairn was built by the Franklin expedition, upon the assumed site of Sir James Ross's pillar, which had not been found. The Erebus and Terror spent their first winter at Beechy Island, after having ascended Wellington Channel to lat. 77 deg. N., and returned by the west side of Cornwallis Island. On the 12th of September, 1846, they were beset in lat. 70.05 N., and long. 98.23 W. Sir J. Franklin died on the 11th of June, 1847. On the 22d of April, 1848, the ships were abandoned five leagues to the N. NW. of Point Victory, and the survivors, one hundred and five in number, landed here under the command of Capt. Crozier."

This paper was dated April 25, 1848, and upon the following day they intended to start for the Great Fish river. The total loss by deaths in the expedition up to this date was nine officers and fifteen men.

A vast quantity of clothing and stores of all sorts lay strewed about, as if here every article was thrown away which could possibly be dispensed with; pickaxes, shovels, boats, cooking utensils, iron work, rope, blocks, canvass, a dip circle, a sextant engraved "Frederic Hornby, R. N.," a small medicine chest, oars, &c.

A few miles southward, across Back Bay, a second record was found, having been deposited by Lieut. Gore and M. des Vœux in May 1847. It afforded no additional information. * * *

Soon after leaving Cape Herschel the traces of natives became less numerous and less recent, and after rounding the west point of the island they ceased altogether. This shore is extremely low, and almost utterly destitute of vegetation. Numerous banks of shingle and low islets lie off it, and beyond these Victoria strait is covered with heavy and impenetrable packed ice.

When in latitude 69 deg. 09 N., and long. 99 deg. 27 W., we came to a large boat, discovered by Lieutenant Hobson a few days previously, as his notice informed me. It appears that this boat had been intended for the ascent of the Fish river, but was abandoned apparently upon a return journey to the ships, the sledge upon which she was mounted being pointed in that direction. A large quantity of clothing was found within her, also two human skeletons. One of these lay in the after part of the boat, under a pile of clothing; the other, which was much more disturbed, probably by animals, was found in the bow. Five pocket watches, a quantity of silver spoons and forks, and a few religious books were also found, but no journals, pocket-books, or even names upon any articles of clothing. Two double-barrelled guns stood upright against the boat's side precisely as they had been placed eleven years before. One barrel in each was loaded and cocked; there was ammunition in abundance, also thirty or forty pounds of chocolate, some tea and tobacco. Fuel was not wanting; a drift tree lay within one hundred yards of the boat. Many very interesting relics were brought away by Lieutenant Hobson, and some few by myself.

On the 5th of June I reached Point Victory without having found any thing further. The clothing &c. was again examined for documents, note books, &c. without success—a record placed in the cairn, and another buried ten feet true north of it.

The shore of King William Island, between its north and west extremes, Capes Felix and Crozier, has not been visited by the Esquimaux since the abandonment of the Erebus and Terror, as the cairns and articles lying strewed about, which are in their eyes of priceless value, remain untouched. If the wreck still remains visible it is probable she lies upon some of the off-lying islets to the southward, between Capes Crozier and Herschel.

On the 28th of June Capt. Young and his party returned, having completed their portion of the search, by which the insularity of Prince of Wales's Land was determined, and the coast line intervening between the extreme points reached by Lieuts. Osborne and Browne discovered; also, between Bellot Strait and Sir James Ross's furthest in 1849 at Four River Bay.

Fearing that his provisions might not last out the requisite period, Capt. Young sent back four of his men, and for forty days journeyed on through fogs and gales with but one man and the dogs, building a snow-hut each night. But few men could stand so long a continuance of labor and privation, and its effect upon Capt. Young was painfully evident.

Lieut. Hobson was unable to stand without assistance upon his return on board. He was not in good health when he commenced his long journey, and the sudden severe exposure brought on a serious attack of scurvy; yet he also most ably completed his work; and such facts will more clearly evince the unflinching spirit with which the object of our voyage has been pursued in these detached duties than any praise of mine.

We were now at length all on board again. As there were some slight cases of scurvy, all our treasured resources of Burton ale, lemon juice, and fresh animal food were put into requisition; so that, in a comparatively short time, all were restored to sound health.

During our sojourn in Port Kennedy we were twice called upon to follow a shipmate to the grave. Mr. Geo. Brands, engineer, died of apoplexy on the 6th of November, 1858. He had been out deer shooting several hours that day, and appeared in excellent health. On the 14th of June, 1859, Thomas Blackwell, ship's steward, died of scurvy. This man had served in two of the former searching expeditions.

The summer proved a warm one. We were able to start upon our homeward voyage on the 9th of August.

From all that can be gleaned from the record paper, and the evidence afforded by the boat, and various articles of clothing and equipment discovered, it appears that the abandonment of the Erebus and Terror had been deliberately arranged, and every effort exerted during the third winter to render the travelling equipments complete. It is much to be apprehended that disease had greatly reduced the strength of all on board, far more perhaps than they themselves were aware of. The distance, by sledge route, from the ships when abandoned, to the boat, is 65 geographical miles. The most perfect order seems to have existed throughout. * *

This report would be incomplete did I not mention the obligations I have been laid under to the companions of my voyage, both officers and men, by their zealous and unvarying support throughout. A feeling of entire devotion to the cause which Lady Franklin has so nobly sustained and a firm determination to effect all that men could do, seems to have supported them through every difficulty. With less of this enthusiastic spirit and cheerful obedience to every command, our small number (twenty-three in all) would not have sufficed for the successful performance of so great a work.

F. I. McCLINTOCK, Captain R. N.
Comd'g the Final Searching Expedition.
Yacht Fox, R. Y. S., off the Isle of Wight,
September 21, 1859.

[Here follows a long account, filling two columns, of the many articles discovered, consisting of clothing, books, pocket-knives, silver spoons and forks, &c. &c. Some of these bear Sir John Franklin's initials and crest; others the initials of other officers and men.]

African Explorations.—Two scientific travellers, Captains Burton and Speke, have succeeded in penetrating the continent of Africa from the eastern side, 600 miles, in latitude four degrees south, over land where no European had ever been before. They discovered two fresh-water lakes, Ujiji and Nyanza, the latter of which is 3,700 feet above the level of the sea, with an area two thirds as large as Ireland, and was conjectured by them to be the long-sought source of the Nile. The land is not equal to that on the western side of the continent, and the negroes are physically and mentally inferior.

A Frightful Earthquake.—The ancient city of Erzroom, Asia Minor, was destroyed by earthquake June 2d, 2,000 houses being laid in ruins, 1,500 more nearly destroyed, and 1,200 others injured; 380 dead bodies were taken out of the ruins, 200 were wounded, and 60 missing. The heaviest shock continued about eight seconds, and was followed by three others, less severe, the same day, and by others at intervals for eight days. The destruction was almost entirely confined to the Moslem quarters of the city, only 12 Christians having lost their lives.

An Uncertain Possession.—Since the Spanish war of succession in 1791, Austria has lost and regained Lombardy twelve times. She lost it for the thirteenth time July 11, 1859.

The Attorney General, Judge Black, who certainly ought to understand and to observe the law, has franked his reply to Mr. Douglas very extensively through the mails, marking it "official business." So either the Attorney General is guilty of swindling the Treasury, or the circulation of a newspaper reply to a magazine article is a part of the "official business" of our Democratic Administration.

The Rev. C. H. Spurgeon has written a letter to his friends in America, in which he declares that, in his belief, immersion is the only Christian baptism; and that he believes that members of all Christian communities should be admitted to the Communion.

Senator Broderick is the second Congressman from California that has had his term cut short by duelling. The other was the Hon. Edward Gilbert, who was one of the first two members elected from that State. The Hon. Joseph McKibben, a member of the last House, also got into a personal difficulty during the canvass, which led to a hostile correspondence, and ended in an apology; and Herbert, a member of the previous Congress, came near being hanged for the murder of a waiter at Willard's Hotel in Washington. So much for the perils of politics and for the character of the public men of the Golden State.

Mr. Broderick was a Douglas man, and opposed to the administration of Mr. Buchanan, and the duel is said to have been the result of a determination to get him out of the way, politically.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
ROBESON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1859.
Charles Ivey, Jr., vs. Thomas McCallum, and James McCallum.
Attachment.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants, Thomas McCallum and James McCallum, have removed from this County, or so conceal themselves that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on them, It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said defendants to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in November next; then and there to plead, answer or demur to said attachment, or judgment final by default will be rendered against them.

Witness, John M. Hartman, Clerk of our Court, at Office in Lumberton, the fourth Monday in August, A. D. 1859.

58*6t] J. M. HARTMAN, Clerk.

W. N. TILLINGHAST
OFFERS FOR SALE,
50 CHINA Tea Sets, Gilt and Plain, 20 different styles;
150 prs. China Vases, over 50 patterns;
An assortment of White China Dinner & Tea Ware;
Fancy Articles of China and Glassware for Presents, &c.;

Glass-ware.

1400 Dozen Tumblers;
100 " Goblets;
90 " Wine Glasses;
175 " Glass Dishes, Nappies and Butters;
50 " " Bowls, on stands;
40 " " Jars;
14 " Lanterns;
10 " Lamps, for Kerosene, Fluid, Oil and Lard;

Earthen-ware.

1600 Dozen Plates;
2800 Sets Cups and Saucers;
125 Dozen Dishes;
75 " Pitchers;
175 " Bowls;
200 Ewers and Basins.

The above are of WHITE IRONSTONE CHINA and the usual COMMON WARES. Together with all the smaller articles of China, Glass or Earthen-ware required for complete housekeeping.

950 Looking-Glasses,
All sizes, from 3x4 to 30x17 inches;

53 Silver Plated Casters,
Of 20 patterns, $5 and upwards;

Silver Plated Spoons;
Silver Plated Forks; Silver Plated Cake Baskets, Cups, Communion Sets, Candle-Sticks, Butter Dishes, Butter Knives, Ladles, and a number of Fancy Articles.

Britannia-ware.
17 Doz. Britannia Casters;
350 " Britannia Spoons;
Candle-sticks, Coffee Pots, Tea Pots, Lamps, &c., &c.

Knives and Forks.
300 Dozen, comprising Fine Ivory handle Knives alone; Fine Ivory handle Knives and Forks;
Horn Tip, Ebony, Bone and Cocoa handle, with STEEL Forks;
Superior Carvers, of Rogers's and other good marks;
China Knife Sharpeners, good.

45 Dozen Baskets.
Also, a fine assortment of Tea Trays;
Old Dominion Coffee Pots;
SCISSORS, small embroidery up to Shears;
Planished and Plain and Japanned Tin-ware;
Wooden Ware.

A variety of other articles useful to House-keepers, too numerous to name here; but all contained in his Catalogue, which he will be pleased to send to all applicants.

These Goods are offered at wholesale or retail, at prices which ought to please.
Remember to call at
W. N. TILLINGHAST'S
Crockery Store.
Sept. 27 52tJ1

Stereoscopes and Views.
A VARIETY of Appleton's popular Stereoscopes, with views of American, English and French Scenery, &c.; just received.
Oct. 12. E. J. HALE & SON.

From the Raleigh Standard.

PUBLIC TAXES OF NORTH CAROLINA.

We are indebted to Mr. Comptroller Brogden for the following statement of taxes paid into the Public Treasury, for the year ending September 1859, by the Sheriffs of the different Counties. The amount, it will be seen, is $607,813 68, exclusive of the Bank tax and the taxes yet unpaid of Bladen and McDowell. Bladen paid last year $4,287 81, and McDowell $2,326 94, and the Bank tax was about $35,000, making $41,614 75 from these sources. This amount, added to the $607,813 68 already given, will give for the year the sum of $649,428 43—in round numbers, say $650,000.

The amount received for 1858, exclusive of Bank tax, was $502,612 76. Add $35,000, about the amount of Bank tax, and we have $537,612 76 for 1858, showing an increase for the year ending in 1859 of 111,815 67, or a fraction over twenty per cent.

We also give the amounts paid by the Counties in 1858, so as to show the increase for 1859:

A STATEMENT

Of the aggregate gross amount of Public Taxes derived from all subjects of taxation in the several Counties of the State, and accounted for by the Sheriffs, 30th September, 1859:

COUNTIES.	1858.	1859.
Alamance,	$5,774 87	$7,025 27
Alexander,	1,591 85	2,157 23
Alleghany,		700 00
Anson,	8 338 15	9,081 95
Ashe,	2,947 28	2,685 91
Beaufort,	9,251 80	11,121 10
Bertie,	8,533 79	10,800 45
Bladen,	4,287 81	
Brunswick,	3,174 03	4,275 22
Buncombe,	4,345 50	5,925 24
Burke,	3,676 00	4,293 67
Cabarrus,	6,858 11	8,450 30
Caldwell,	2,281 07	2,841 85
Camden,	3,804 99	3,510 86
Carteret,	2,275 79	3,457 85
Caswell,	10,886 50	13,068 54
Catawba,	3,850 66	4,988 37
Chatham,	7,614 42	9,867 82
Cherokee,		2,090 97
Chowan,	5,345 65	6,044 39
Cleaveland,	3,636 40	4,579 73
Columbus,	3,740 92	4,544 00
Craven,	13,714 03	15,794 79
Cumberland,	14,003 83	17,043 30
Currituck,	2,897 08	3,352 80
Davidson,	6,843 89	8,373 63
Davie,	3,831 98	4,921 97
Duplin,	6,045 91	7,589 07
Edgecombe,	14,164 94	17,321 98
Forsyth,	7,326 97	8,371 75
Franklin,	8,144 26	9,934 83
Gaston,	3,699 58	4,558 92
Gates,	4,334 50	5,271 36
Granville,	13,115 33	15,532 87
Greene,	3,779 88	4,614 67
Guilford,	10,175 30	13,028 43
Halifax,	12,612 35	16,051 01
Harnett,	2,156 45	2,891 81
Haywood,		1,614 72
Henderson,	3,532 09	4,481 15
Hertford,	6,181 41	7,211 03
Hyde,	3,595 99	4,347 10
Iredell,	7,160 85	8,686 68
Jackson,	942 07	1,489 88
Johnston,	6,276 87	7,640 84
Jones,	2,849 62	3,744 28
Lenoir,	6,577 19	7,355 65
Lincoln,	4,269 50	5,045 22
McDowell,	2,326 94	
Macon,	1,274 96	1,642 68
Madison,	1,036 72	1,362 41
Martin,	6,413 29	6,956 27
Mecklenburg,	13,206 62	15,426 27
Montgomery,	2,202 69	3,030 14
Moore,	3,779 31	4,914 97
Nash,	5,955 90	7,210 30
New Hanover,	26,150 77	29,988 70
Northampton,	7,981 92	10,227 76
Onslow,	3,328 66	4,603 93
Orange,	11,741 13	12,428 79
Pasquotank,	5,794 38	7,645 25
Perquimons,	4,829 92	5,739 84
Person,	5,815 08	7,086 37
Pitt,	8,758 26	10,128 89
Polk,	1,120 28	1,361 38
Randolph,	5,719 99	7,121 29
Richmond,	5,782 58	7,416 17
Robeson,	4,886 47	6,596 21
Rockingham,	8,738 44	10,811 95
Rowan,	10,966 63	14,409 21
Rutherford,	4,270 40	5,260 83
Sampson,	6,563 19	8,480 15
Stokes,	3,244 59	4,260 74
Stanly,	2,602 57	2,849 13
Surry,	2,909 65	3,588 78
Tyrrell,	1,773 12	2,168 56
Union,	4,084 65	5,166 62
Wake,	21,652 66	25,004 88
Warren,	11,250 62	14,134 32
Washington,	3,866 82	4,234 92
Watauga,	1,078 43	1,402 36
Wayne,	9,321 16	11,252 64
Wilkes,	2,974 28	3,818 45
Wilson,	5,741 06	7,221 41
Yadkin,	3,146 13	3,854 90
Yancy,		1,525 75
Total,		$607,813 68

Cherokee, Haywood and Yancy were not returned in time to be included in the table for 1858. Alleghany, a new County, paid with Ashe last year.

SECOND STOCK.
STARR & WILLIAMS,
IMPORTERS & JOBBERS OF
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Umbrellas and Ready-Made Clothing.
WEST END FAYETTEVILLE HOTEL BUILDING.

ARE now receiving their SECOND PURCHASE of Goods for this season. This stock is large, and well worthy the attention of buyers, who are invited to call and examine for themselves.
J. B. STARR. J. M. WILLIAMS.
Fayetteville, Oct'r 13, 1859 57-

ROBERT H. COWAN,
General Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Office South Corner Market and Water streets, up-stairs.
Oct. 13, 1859. 57-1Y

Concentrated Benzine.
THE Benzine removes all kinds of Grease Spots, &c., from Silk, Ribbon, Cloth, &c., &c. Cleans Gloves in a few moments without affecting the color, and for cleaning all kinds of Wool or Silk Goods is invaluable.
For sale by JAS. N. SMITH.
Oct'r 10 56itf

Notice---Negroes Wanted.
TO the farmers and citizens of the Counties of Duplin, Wayne, Johnston, Harnett, Moore, Cumberland, Robeson, Bladen, Columbus, Brunswick, New Hanover, and Sampson:
The subscriber being desirous of purchasing a number of Likely Young NEGROES, of all classes and descriptions, avails himself of this method of informing those who may have such property to dispose of, that they would do well to visit me at home, or address me at Clinton, N. C.—for which they shall receive a visit.
Negroes wanted from this time till the 1st of March 1860, for the Mobile and New Orleans markets, for whom the highest prices will be paid.
EVERETT PETERSON.
Oct'r 13, 1859. 57-5m

Correspondence of the Petersburg Express.

RALEIGH, Oct. 10th, 1859.

The Superior Court did not close until Saturday afternoon. On Thursday afternoon, Erastus Hogue, convicted for the murder of Parish, was sentenced to be hung on the 28th inst. When asked by the Judge "if he had anything to say why the sentence of death should not be pronounced, he replied in a bold and defiant manner, "Yes, I have. I am an innocent man. I did not have a fair trial at all—and if I had had *one hundred dollars*, I would not have been in my present condition. All that I have to say is—"Give me liberty, or give me death."

Judge Shepherd then said—"Young man, I am sorry in meeting you for the first time, and perhaps for the last time, in life, that it is under such solemn circumstances. You appeal to me to "give you liberty, or give you death." Liberty, I cannot give you. It is out of my power. Neither do I give you death—but the law, whose minister I am, and against which you have offended, says that you must die. The Judge continued, pointing the prisoner to the atrocity of the crime of murder, and stated that after a fair trial by jury and a review of his trial by the highest tribunal known to the State, he was sorry to see that he still murmured. He warned him to prepare for death—and entreated him to put his trust in the only hope he had for a future happy existence—to look to his Saviour, the only intercessor between man and his God.

During his remarks, Judge S. took occasion to warn all young men of the evil influences of bad company, and indulgence in ardent spirits, and regretted that in nine cases out of ten, drunkenness had more or less to do with crimes, like that for which the poor prisoner was now before him. He hoped that Hogue's condition would be a warning to all young men, and that if it had effect of turning others from their crime, it would show the wisdom of God in raising him up even to accomplish that end.

Judge S. was listened to with marked attention, and many of the crowd present were moved to tears.

Supposed Murder in Hyde.—We learn, says the Newbern Progress, that Mr. Josiah Dixon, an aged citizen of Hyde county, was burned up in his own house on last Tuesday week, and that strong suspicions prevail against two nephews of his, who, many think, first robbed and murdered him and then fired the house.

Frost.—We understand that quite an extensive frost was perceptible throughout this county on Tuesday morning last—doing much damage to late cotton and peas.—*Wades. Argus.*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ROBESON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1859.
Charles Ivey, Jr., vs. James McCallum, Joseph B. McCallum and others.
Petition for Partition of Land.

IN this case, it appearing to the Court that James McCallum and Joseph B. McCallum reside beyond the limits of this State, It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a paper published in the town of Fayetteville, N C., notifying said defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in November next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, or judgment pro confesso will be rendered, and the same heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, John M. Hartman, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Lumberton, the fourth Monday in August A. D. 1859.

58*6t] J. M. HARTMAN, Clk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ROBESON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1859.
Arch'd Graham and others vs. Robert Graham, Adm'r of Flora Sullivan, and others.
Petition for Distribution.

IN this case, it appearing to the Court that Hugh Tidder and Susan Tidder, reside beyond the limits of this State, It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a paper published in the town of Fayetteville, N. C., notifying said defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in November next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, or judgment pro confesso will be rendered, and the same heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, John M. Hartman, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Lumberton, the fourth Monday in August, A. D. 1859.

58*6t] J. M. HARTMAN, Clerk.

E. G. L. Barringer, S. H. Christian
VS.
MARY G. ANDREWS, and others.
Original Bill.

IT appearing to my satisfaction, that John T. Andrews is a non-resident of this State, it is hereby ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying said defendant, John T. Andrews, to be and appear at the next Court of Equity to be held for the County of Montgomery, at the Court House in Troy, the last Monday in February 1860, and plead, answer or demur to plaintiff's bill, or judgment pro confesso will be taken against him.

Witness, Edmund J. Gaines, Clerk and Master in Equity, at Office, October 8, 1859.

58*6t] E. J. GAINES, C. M. E.

E. G. L. Barringer, John H. Montgomery,
VS. MARY G. ANDREWS and others.
Original Bill.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John T. Andrews is a non-resident of this State, it is hereby ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying the said defendant, John T. Andrews, to be and appear at the next Court of Equity to be held for the County of Montgomery, at the Court House in Troy, on the last Monday in February 1860, then and there to plead, answer or demur to plaintiffs' bill, or judgment pro confesso will be taken against him.

Witness, E. J. Gaines, Clerk and Master, at Office, Oct'r 8, 1859.

58*6t] E. J. GAINES, C. M. E.

WHEELER & WILSON'S
SEWING MACHINES.
THE Scientific American says:—"We are having a great many inquiries for Sewing-Machines from various parts of the country, and as we cannot conveniently reply to them all by mail, we have thought it proper to state our opinion in regard to them in this public manner. We have used Wilson's patent, manufactured by the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, No. 505 Broadway, and we can say, in regard to it, that it is without a rival. It is simple, not easily put out of order when in proper hands, and in point of effectiveness and finish, no other machine stands ahead of it. We state this much in regard to this excellent machine, upon our own responsibility."
I expect another supply in a few days. Price $50.
S. J. HINSDALE, Agent.
Sept. 29. 53itf

W. N. TILLINGHAST
AGENT FOR THE SALE OF
FAIRBANKS' SCALES
IN NORTH CAROLINA.
EVERY Scale is warranted to be correct. Hay, Coal, or other large Scales not on hand, will be ordered at the lowest prices.
Sept. 1 45i-

E. MURRAY & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
AND
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
WATER STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Particular attention given to sale or shipment of Naval Stores, Cotton, &c.
E. MURRAY. D. B. MURCHISON. J. T. MURRAY

LATER FROM EUROPE!

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—The *City of Manchester* has arrived, with Liverpool dates to the 28th.

The London Times says that the seizure of San Juan originated in audacity and upon the assumption that England would be afraid to avenge it. It also says that it is time to put an end to such notions.

The French were actively engaged in fitting out an expedition against China.

Commercial.—The Cotton market for Wednesday closed weak. Wheat steady. Provisions quiet and dull. Sugar heavy. Consols unchanged.

Important from China and Japan.—The news brought by the Indian is of striking interest. There is every reason to apprehend, from the character of the advices received from China, that although Mr. Ward, the American Minister, had succeeded in effecting his entrance into Pekin, he has there been subjected to confinement. Such, at least, is the intelligence forwarded from St. Petersburg, and if the accounts from the ordinary sources bear no testimony to the point, we cannot forget that our earliest and most reliable despatches have heretofore been brought from Pekin by the Russian Courier—despatches uniformly confirmed by the development of events. It is also stated that since the disaster at the Takee forts the French and English squadrons had remained inactive.

From Japan word comes that the temporal Emperor is disposed to evade or disallow the recent treaties with the Christian Powers; exhibiting his new policy in an order consigning foreigners to an island ten miles distant from the capital. The British Vice Consul had protested and suspended trade.—*N. Y. Times.*

GROWING RICH.—The commercial capital of London increases at the rate of £90,000,000, or $450,000,000, a year. No wonder that there is money to lend there, and that, as a London writer says, she is the Banker of Europe, to whom nearly every European government, when it wants to raise a loan, applies for assistance.

A SWEETHEART FOR EVERY GIRL.—In London during the last week heard from, the births of 803 boys and 804 girls were registered. 1607 births in one week, in one city, is a pretty large business.

EDWIN A. KEITH,
Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
OFFERS his services to Planters as Factor or Agent for the sale of COTTON; will give his personal attendance to the business. His commission for selling Cotton will be 50 cts. per bale, no additional charge will be made. Cotton forwarded to New York at 10 cts. per bale.
Oct. 4. 56-1m

AT THE
Emporium of Fashion
FOR LADIES.
JUST received per last Steamer, a very handsome assortment of
Collars and Sleeves; Embroideries;
Hair Nets, French Hair Pins;
Belts and Belt Ribbons;
Mourning-sets; Black Crape Collars;
Fine Cloth and Trimmings for Mantles.
Now ready for exhibition—
—a fine stock of—
Black and Blue Silk Velvet Mantles,
EUGENE BEAVER CLOAKS.
And Sylphide Promenade Sacks.
SOLID COLOR ALL-WOOL DE LAINES.
BEAUTIFUL ROBES,
French and English Merinos, Bombazines,
English and Italian Crapes, &c., &c., &c.
On hand—
—A magnificent assortment of—
Dress Trimmings, Bonnets, Ribbons,
and FRENCH ARTIFICIALS, of our own Importation.
Also, the most varied stock of Zephyr Work, Nubes, Opera Hoods, Kid Gloves of all colors, and Kid Gauntleis, Corsets, Hoop Skirts—from the smallest to the largest, Skirt Supporters, and a great variety of Infants', Misses' and Ladies' Hosiery. Comprising in all, decidedly one of the most elegant varieties of goods ever brought to this market.
Ladies will please call without delay, and secure bargains. We are determined to sell our goods at a small advance on cost.
Great attention shown to Ladies wishing to examine our goods.
GEORGE BRANDT,
South Side Hay St., Fayetteville, N. C.
Oct'r 13 57-

NOTICE.
MRS. BROOKSBANK has returned from the North, and is now opening a
SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
and Great Variety of FINE
MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS.
To which she invites the attention of her friends and the public.
☞ FLUTING AND CRIMPING done to order.
Oct'r 13 57-9t

MRS. FRANCES E. HUSKE.
HAS received a part of her FALL MILLINERY; some handsome PATTERN HATS, and Trimmed STRAW BONNETS; is prepared to make Dresses, and do all kind of Children's and Ladies Work. Store first Door West of the Cape Fear Bank, at the sign of the Blue Band Box.
Sept. 24. 55-6t

Burnett's Kalliston.
AS a wash for the complexion it has no equal; it is distinguished for its soothing and purifying effect, allaying all tendency to inflammation. It is also a powerful cleanser of the skin, removing tan freckles, pimples, and all discolorations. These, with its refreshing and invigorating properties, render it an indispensable requisite for the toilet of every lady.
For sale by JAS. N. SMITH
Oct'r 10 56itf

Fresh Teas.
3 HALF CHESTS IMPERIAL, OOLONG and SOUCHONG TEAS. Just received by
S. J. HINSDALE
Sept. 29. 53itf

AVON E. HALL,
Forwarding & Commission Merchant,
WILL give quick despatch to goods consigned to him. Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of Naval Stores, for sale or shipment, solicited.
WILMINGTON, Jan'y 19 1859 81ilypd

G. W. BOWMAN.] [K. N. MURCHISON.
BOWMAN & MURCHISON,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
NO. 113 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.
LIBERAL cash advances made on Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and Southern Produce generally.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
MOORE COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term 1859.
Mary Williams vs. Matthew Williams, et al.
Petition for Dower.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that George W. Williams, one of the defendants in this case, is not a resident of this State, It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the Town of Fayetteville, for three weeks, notifying the said non-resident defendant to be and appear at the next term of our said Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Moore at the court house in Carthage, on the 4th Monday in October 1859, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said petition, or the same will be heard ex parte, and judgment pro confesso entered as to him.

Witness, A. H. McNeill, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Carthage, 4th Monday in July 1859.

571tsw*2t] A. H. McNEILL, Clk.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 17, 1859.

THE ASSESSMENT OF REAL ESTATE.—We understand that the citizens of the town Districts have paid but little attention to the notices, by advertisement in the papers and by handbills, of the Board of Valuation appointed under the act of Assembly. The act is imperative upon every owner of real estate, and its neglect will subject any one to prosecution at the next Superior Court. The time for handing in lists expires on the 25th inst.

We regret to learn that the wife of the Hon. David Outlaw died a few days ago at his residence in Bertie county, and that in consequence Mr. O. will not be able to fill his engagement to deliver the Annual Address at the State Fair this week.

A STRANGE AFFAIR.—The public has been somewhat startled, within a few days past, by a report, said to be "on good authority," that President Buchanan had formally notified Col. Forney, Editor of the Philadelphia Press, that he would prosecute him for a libel. The next day came a telegraphic despatch, "The President authorises an emphatic contradiction of the report."

How did this singular report originate?

Those who have kept the run of Democratic politics cannot be at a loss to know who Col. Forney is. The leading Democratic Editor in Philadelphia, he was mixed up in the "Forest divorce suit," by a letter of his being introduced in evidence on that trial, in which he held out a reward to a man to get another man drunk, and whilst drunk to flatter his vanity with an idea that he had been too intimate with Mrs. Forrest—this extorted admission of a drunken man to be used on the trial to blast the woman's character and enable Forrest to get a divorce.

With this infamous plot proven and resting upon him, the Democratic party in Congress elected him Clerk of the House of Representatives, a position only second to the Speakership in power and influence.

With this disgrace still resting upon him, (in addition to a bad character generally,) Mr. Buchanan, when elected President less than three years ago, wrote a letter asking as a personal gratification to him, that the Legislature of Pennsylvania would elect *his friend* Forney to the U. S. Senate! Of all men in Pennsylvania, the President selected this man Forney to represent him and his State and his Administration in the body of his constitutional advisers. The Legislature did not heed the request. And Forney for some cause quarreled with the President and his immediate friends, attached himself to Douglas, set up a new paper in Philadelphia, and has waged an uncompromising war upon his old friend and the Administration.

The killing of Senator Broderick was made the text, on Monday last, for the most bitter of all Forney's bitter outpourings. In an article of two columns length, abounding in such language as the following, he plainly charges Senator Broderick's death upon the Administration:—

"We knew that the life of this man had been sought by the myrmidons of the Federal Administration for the last two years." "A victim to the insatiate and insatiable malevolence of the Federal Administration."

"How Stephen A. Douglas was attacked is historical. The page that describes that achievement of the Federal Administration, foul as it is, is bright and clean in comparison with that which preserves for the amazement and indignation of posterity the record of the hostility and cruelty practised upon Mr. Broderick."

When Senator B. came to Washington, "then began a crusade upon him, unexampled, as we have said, in political annals. The word was given to all the organs of the Administration, to show no mercy to the resolute 'rebel.' He was singled out for disgrace and decapitation. His name was held up before the people as a hissing and a scorn." "He was in a sort of social quarantine. He was pointed at by the minions of office as a traitor, and more than once threats of personal violence were made, the fulfilment of which was only prevented by the fact that those making them knew they had to deal with a spirit as intrepid as the principle in his hands was irresistible." The malignity of the Administration followed him back to California—"the cry was raised that he must be excommunicated, that not only had he forfeited all claim to position in the ranks of the Democratic party, *but that his life was forfeited.*"

And the article closes as follows:

"David C. Broderick has yielded up his life for a sacred principle. If he had surrendered to the blandishments of the Administration, he might to-day be living among his numerous friends. It was only because he refused to compromise the truth, and to abandon his solemn pledges, that we are now called upon to mourn his untimely death. Thus has fallen the first great martyr to the political principles of the campaign of 1856! *We ask the arch-traitor to those principles if, in his old age, and in the sunset of his life, he can feel that his hands are clear of the heart's blood of David C. Broderick?*"

Verily, this is bitter. If true, it ought to blast the accused. If untrue, the accuser. True or untrue, it is indicative of the "harmonious" feeling prevailing in the "national" party.

ELECTIONS.—*Ohio.*—The Republicans have carried the Governor by about 17,000 majority, less by 3000 than last year. They have also both branches of the Legislature, and will elect a U. S. Senator in place of Pugh, Democrat.

Pennsylvania.—The Republicans have carried both branches of the Legislature, and will elect a U. S. Senator in place of Bigler, Democrat.

Indiana.—Result not ascertained, but Republican gains.

Iowa.—The Republicans have carried the State by about 2000 majority.

Minnesota.—The Republicans probably elect their Governor and Congressmen—entire State ticket and a majority of the Legislature.

BALTIMORE ELECTION.—A very excited election took place on Wednesday in the very excitable city of Baltimore, the contest being between the American party and a Reform party, consisting of persons from the American and all other parties. The Americans elected 12 Aldermen, the Reformers 7, and in one ward the ballot box was destroyed before the polls were closed. The papers speak of great violence and intimidation, and of voters being driven from the polls. But little more than half a vote was polled, and the American party had 387 majority. Their majority at the last Mayor's election was 19,000.

ELECTION HOMICIDES.—A Georgia paper gives an account of two persons killed, and three very dangerously wounded in fights at different places on the late election day.

At the Cincinnati election: One probable murder—three men cut—two shot—one nearly beaten to death—and another attempted suicide.

MEETINGS OF THE OPPOSITION PARTY.

MONTGOMERY.—A Whig meeting was held in Montgomery county, at Troy, on the 5th inst. James Batten, Esq., presided, with C. W. Wooley, Esq., as Secretary.

On motion of S. H. Christian, Esq., it was resolved to appoint 40 Delegates to the State Convention for the nomination of a candidate for Governor. And the following were appointed:—

Calvin Rush, J Luther, Wm Ewing, Dr R A Chambers, J T Bruton, L D Boyd, A C Northcott, M Hunsucker, Noah Auman, P King, Jesse Sanders, J G Cotton, T J Bright, George Coggins, Z Russell, E H Davis, Jas Reeves, T J Forney, J D Coggins, S H Christian, C W Wooley, James M Lilly, A J Bruton, James C Andrews, E G L Barringer, J T Townsend, Moses Haywood, Wilburn Lassiter, Dr P W Wooley, C J Cochran, N King, Jesse Smitherman, J S Spencer, Jas L McRae and James Batten.

ANSON COUNTY.—A meeting of the Opposition party was held at Wadesborough on Monday last. Thos. S. Ashe, Esq., presided, with L. L. Polk and J. J. Cox as Secretaries. After a pertinent speech from the Chair, it was moved and ordered that the following Delegates be appointed to the State Convention to be held on the 22d Feb'y next:—

Morven.—Richard Buchanan, Henry Biggs, John Grady, John Robinson.

Gulledge's.—Andrew Cason, Calvin J. Lilly, Philip T. Huntly, George Chewning, Dr. A Myers, E. D. Gaddy, Dr. H. Tillman.

Meltonville.—Frank Crowder, David Redfearn, Wm. L. Falkner.

Lanesboro'.—Vernon Allen, Albert Ashcraft, Thos. Caudle, Sampson Caudle, Wm. Allen, Allen Caudle, Isaac Williams.

Dumas' Shop.—Hampton S. Lilly, Alex. Allen, B. D. Henry, Riston Gaddy.

Diamond Hill.—Leonidas L. Polk, John P. Winfield, Jas. Dunn, Jno. Broadaway, Julius Burns, Jas. Thomas.

Burnsville.—W. F. Burns, Wm. N. Parker, J. M. Broadaway, Francis Edwards, Thos. W. Allen, Joseph Williams, Robert Allen, jr.

Cedar Hill.—R H. Burns, Dr. W. S. Kendall, J. F. Dunlap, John Tyson, jr., E. G. Knight, Thos. H. Threadgill, Capt. J. W. Allen.

Beverly.—Solomon V. Simons, F. B. Flake, Alex. Porter, B. F. Kendall.

Smith's.—Thos. C. Capel, John Ingram, R. Crump, Wm. C. Smith, Wm. M. Pickett, Thos. W. Kindall, G. W. Meachum.

Sandy Point.—Joseph J. Cox, Julius Liles, James Hooker, Martin C. Long, Wm. Cox, R. H. Bennett, Gaston Meachum, Jesse Henry, jr., Chas. B. Lindsey, Mial Wall, Perry Spencer, Presley N. Smith.

Wadsboro'.—Jas. C. Carraway, Wm. E. Troy, E. R. Liles, Charles E. Smith, Purdie Richardson, Henry Robinson, C. W. Fenton, John Ruscoe, James Richardson, Dr. E. F. Ashe, Dr. Wm. H. Glass, Richard H. Battle, A. E. Bennett, G. B. Threadgill, Benjamin Smith, J. R. Hargrave, R. T. Hall, Thos. S. Ashe.

The following resolution was offered by C. W. Fenton, and adopted:

Resolved, That the County meetings in this Congressional District be requested to appoint four persons in each of their respective Counties, to constitute a Committee to be denominated the District Committee for the Seventh Congressional District, and that the Chairman of this meeting appoint four persons to represent this county.

W. C. Smith, J. R. Hargrave, E. R. Liles and L. L. Polk were named the Committee for Anson.

The meeting was addressed by Gen. S. H. Walkup, R. A. Caldwell, Gen. A. J. Dargan, and S. H. Christian, Esq.

CORRECTION.—Having seen it stated in a North Carolina paper that Judge Dick had removed M. Q. Waddill, Esq., from the office of Clerk and Master in Equity of Chatham county, and having heard the same statement from a friend from Chatham, we published it a week or two ago. It is now said that Mr. W. was not removed, but that, on the expiration of his term of service, Judge Dick did not re-appoint him.

GREENE MONUMENT ASSOCIATION.—We learn from the Greensborough Times that Rev. Dr. Caruthers of Guilford, Prof. Hubbard of Chapel Hill, Duncan K. McRae, Esq., of Newbern, and Henry W. Miller, Esq., of Raleigh, have each promised to deliver a lecture at Greensborough, in aid of the fund for erecting the monument to Gen. Greene.

SAD ACCIDENT.—Oro S., a lovely and interesting little child, aged 4 years, 11 months and 6 days, daughter of W. P. and Mary E. Moore, of Clay Valley, Robeson county, was burnt so badly on the 6th Oct'r, by her clothes catching fire, that she only survived a few hours, when she was released from all her sufferings by death.

THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.—This body is getting along slowly with its business, there being a manifest inclination to talk among the many distinguished men composing it.

A queer thing produced some discussion on Wednesday. The Presiding Bishop, (Meade of Virginia,) had fixed upon the Capital Square as the place for the consecration of the four new Bishops!! There was a general complaint of this strange idea, which is altogether at variance with the laws of the Church. Finally, it was announced that the Bishop had changed the arrangement, and ordered the consecration to take place at the three Churches in Richmond, two at one Church and one at each of the others.

The Consecration took place as arranged on Thursday. There was an immense crowd at each of the churches. At St. Paul's, where two Bishops were to be consecrated, the crowd commenced to gather at 8 A. M., and when the doors opened at 9, an immense concourse rushed in, more than could be seated, and many had to retire. As the services were not to commence for an hour, there was a buzz of conversation, which soon grew intolerable, for the Rev. Mr. Minregerode ascended the sacred desk and entreated the audience to remember that they were in the house of God; that they were about to witness one of the most solemn and interesting ceremonies known to the Church; and closed by repeating with fine effect, the words from Habakkuk—"The Lord is in His Holy Temple, let all the earth keep *silence!*"

The Rev. Drs. Hawks and Stephens read the Morning Service, Bishop Lee preached the sermon, and then the Rev. Wm. H. Odenheimer, D. D., Bishop elect of the Diocese of New Jersey, and the Rev. G. Thurston Bedell, D. D., Assistant Bishop elect of the Diocese of Ohio, were consecrated. At St. James' Church, the Rev. Henry B. Whipple, D. D., Bishop elect of the Diocese of Minnesota, was consecrated; and at the Monumental Church, the Rev. Alexander Gregg, Bishop elect of the Diocese of Texas, was invested with the robes peculiar to his holy office.

On Friday, a resolution was unanimously adopted, after an interesting discussion, to appoint two Missionary Bishops, one for the South West and the other for the North West. "At once, the entire congregation stood up and chanted with thrilling effect, the "*Gloria in Excelsis!*"

The scene was truly affecting, and many an eye glistened with the true Christian tear. The services closed with prayer, and then the Convention adjourned until Saturday.

SENATOR BRODERICK.—The Editor of the New York News, (the organ of Fernando Wood and his party of "subterranean" Democrats,) appears to have been very intimate with the late Mr. Broderick. It says,—

"He said to us, [in 1849,] "Good-bye; I am off for the land of glory." "Where are you going to, Dave?" we asked. "To California—*never to return until I come back a Senator of the United States.*" We laughed at this remark, considering it the grandiloquent boast of a reckless, desperate youth, who had as much idea or chance of actually carrying it into execution, as he had of becoming King of England.

"He said to us last Winter, "How strange it is, that after fighting all my life to become a Senator, I don't care a button for it. It has no charms for me. What is it, after all? I am not happy?"

It is not surprising, considering Mr. Broderick's antecedents, that he was not happy in the Senate. Every one in that body knew that he had chosen for his associates the lowest of mankind, and that he had been the leader of a gang of these who were noted for all sorts of rowdyism. And although the Senate of the United States had fallen somewhat from its high estate, it had not quite reached a depth wherein such a character could feel at home, and "happy." As for "human greatness," that has nothing to do with the matter. It is not station that makes a man great. It is a gross libel on every thing great to call him so. It is a gross wrong, too; for where is the inducement to do well, if such a man is to be lauded, and that after he had ended his life in the perpetration of a great sin against the laws of God and man?

A LIFE-PICTURE.—The Richmond Whig overwhelms its Democratic neighbor, the Examiner, with the following sketch of its party, in return for the Examiner's horror at the idea that the Whig would rather support a Republican than a Democrat for Speaker. The Whig says:—

"The name Democracy covers all political sins, and entitles him who bears it, whether an insidious and dangerous Abolitionist like Douglas, or whether a flaming fire-eater and disunionist like Rhett and others, to the unreserved confidence, the warm friendship, the tender embraces, and the cordial support of the entire Southern people! No man who calls himself a *Democrat* can possibly think, or say, or do anything against the South so unconstitutional and so outrageous as to forfeit for him the respect, and confidence, and support of the *Examiner*, provided he be endorsed by a miscellaneous collection of political hypocrites, demagogues, scoundrels, and confidence-men in the shape of a National Democratic Convention. Such a convention, by its mere act of nomination and recommendation, can so white-wash and purify even a Benedict Arnold or a Judas Iscariot, as to make him acceptable to all the Democratic editors and politicians in the land! To gain their confidence and support, they neither request nor expect any man to renounce his principles; all they ask, is for him to call himself a *Democrat*, and conform to the usages of the party—that is, to support all its nominations, good, bad, or indifferent, and go it blind generally, for the sake of the spoils; and he is at once transformed into an immaculate patriot and into a Southern rights-man of the most unimpeachable stamp. He may agitate for the abolition of slavery, and incite insurrections among the slaves, and kidnap negroes by the wholesale, and yet be excellent material to make a President or a Cabinet minister out of, provided he call himself a Democrat, and huzza for Democracy!"

And in proof of this, the Whig cites the latest case, that of the Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio, at the election on Tuesday last. His name is Ranney, and *of course*, being the Democratic candidate for Governor, he is a "National man," true to the South, indeed a much better Southern man than Mr. Gilmer, or any Southern Whig who may happen to own a hundred negroes; and his election, if he should be elected, will be hailed as a triumph by every Southern Democratic paper. Well, let us see what sort of a "National man," and "friend to Southern rights," this same Judge Ranny is:—

At a meeting held at Canfield, Ohio, on the 30th of October, 1850, in opposition to the Fugitive Slave Law, JUDGE RANNEY was called on for a speech and spoke as follows:

"*He exposed not only the* INFAMOUS MANNER *in which the bill was rushed through the House under the gag rule of the Southern and infamous oppressors, but in* SCATHING AND BLISTERING CURSES, *denounced the whole bill as* UNCONSTITUTIONAL (!) *and the* MISCREANTS *who assisted in its inception and passage by their votes, or fleeing when God and their duty required their aid and in behalf of liberty and the rights of blood and life, as unworthy of our regard—as* UNWORTHY OF OUR SUFFRAGE, *now or hereafter.*"

After this treasonable and incendiary speech, the following resolution was introduced:

Resolved, "*That come life or come imprisonment, come fine or come death, we will neither aid nor assist in the return of any fugitive slave; but, on the contrary, we will harbor and secrete, and by all just means protect and defend him, and thus give him a practical Godspeed to liberty.*"

And this resolution was passed, *unanimously*, Judge RANNEY, of course, voting for it."

Now we would like to see the Democratic paper, North or South, which has informed its readers of these facts in the history of this Democratic candidate; or which has deprecated his election?

The Whig is right. To profess Democracy, and vote the Democratic ticket, is all that is required. With these, a candidate may steal, or commit every other forbidden sin, yet is a proper man.

WORSE THAN SEWARD.—The Washington Constitution, the organ of the Administration, holds the following language in reference to Douglas:

"It requires little reflection to perceive that, so far as the interests of slaveholders are concerned, Seward's doctrine is actually better than that of Douglas."

Yet, should Douglas be nominated by the Democratic Convention at Charleston, as he probably will be, the official paper will be one of his most zealous advocates.

GEN. SCOTT.—The old General arrived at Panama on the 4th inst., on his way to California and San Juan.

The Steamer Quaker City, for whose safety fears were entertained, arrived at Norfolk on Wednesday evening last, in tow of the Steamer State of Georgia, which fell in with her at sea, drifting and in imminent danger.

FIRE.—We regret to learn that the Store of Neill McK. McNeill, in Moore county, was destroyed by fire on Monday night last, with all its contents, goods, books and papers. No insurance.

RAILROAD MATTERS.—A citizen of Newbern, writing from Greensborough to the Newbern Progress, mentions that at Mosely Hall, Lenoir, and at Goldsborough, he saw cotton going to Wilmington, instead of to Newbern, its natural market. Of course he complains that Newbern does not offer sufficient inducements to tempt it there.

"Some of the merchants, (says he,) are receiving their Fall goods. Many, I notice, are marked via Portsmouth—some through Wilmington—*some by Newbern.* I am informed that the route through Portsmouth is quicker and cheaper than by any other. Why is this? The difference in time is easily accounted for, there being several lines of steamers running between there and the Northern cities, but why they should be able to get them cheaper I cannot see, when they have to be transported further by Rail, than through either of our towns. If the merchants in Eastern North Carolina expect to secure the trade of the Western part of the State they must offer as great inducements as are offered elsewhere. Lines of steamers must be established so as to insure speed, and if the freights on our roads are too high they must be reduced."

This is sensible.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

SANDY HOOK, Oct. 14.

The Steamer "Africa" has arrived with Liverpool dates to the 2nd.

Italian rumors were more threatening—Louis Napoleon repudiates the intention of placing Prince Napoleon on the Italian throne.

The latest accounts from China confirm the rumor of the nominal imprisonment of the American Minister, at Pekin.

English politics were unimportant.

The Zurich Conference continued in session, but nothing had transpired.

Rumors continued of active naval armaments and fortifications in France.

It was reported that Austria and Sardinia were making warlike preparations, and that the French army of occupation is to be reinforced.

The Paris Pays says, that the American Minister was conveyed to Pekin in a huge traveling box, from which only the sky was visible. He was well treated, but was not allowed to see any thing. He was confined in a house awaiting an interview with the Emperor, after which he would return to the frontier in the same manner that he was carried to Pekin.

Commercial.—LIVERPOOL, Oct. 1.—Sales of Cotton for the week 50,000 bales—Market closed steady—Orleans fair 7⅞d. Upland fair 7¼d—ditto Middling 6⅝d. Stock in port 600,000 bales, including 475,000 American.

Flour has an advancing tendency.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 7.

The Mexican Outlaws at Brownsville—Another Attack Expected.—Later advices from Brownsville, received to-day, represent that great excitement and alarm continued to prevail in and around the city, in consequence of the fact becoming known that the Mexican outlaws had not left the city as supposed, but were encamped near by with large additions to their forces, and that another attack was preparing, the finale of which should be the burning of the city. Large numbers of people had fled in anticipation of the attack, as it was feared there were not sufficient Mexican soldiers to defend the place, while of U. S. troops, there were none. The defenceless condition of the American residents by the withdrawal of the troops would probably force them to take up arms themselves against the marauders.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 15th, 1859.

The Brownsville Affair.—Later advices from Texas state that Gen. Twiggs has been compelled to refuse assistance to the people of Brownsville for the want of men. Rangers were recruiting for the purpose of expelling the Mexican marauders.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—October 17.

BACON,	10 a 14	American	5½ a 6
BEESWAX,	28 a 30	English	4 a 4½
CANDLES, F. F.	18 a	LARD,	14 a 00
Adamantine	25 a 30	LEAD,	8½ a
Sperm	45 a 55	MOLASSES—	
COFFEE—Rio	12 a 13½	Cuba	28 a 30
Laguira	14 a 15	N. Orleans	50 a 00
Java	20 a	NAILS,	4½ a 5
COTTON—		OIL—Linseed	1 00 a 0 00
Fair to good	10 a 10¼	Tanner's	70 a 1 00
Ordin. to mid.	8½ a 9	SALT—	
COTTON BAGGING—		Liv. Sack	1 50 a 0 00
Gunny	18 a 20	Alum	50 a 0 00
Dundee	18 a 20	FLAXSEED,	1 00 a 1 15
COTTON YARN—		SHOT—	
No. 5 to 10	1 05 a	Com. pr. bag	2 00
DOMESTIC GOODS—		Buck	2 12½
Bro. Sheetings	8 a 9	SPIRITS—	
Osnaburgs	10½ a 11½	P. Brandy	1 00 a 1 10
FEATHERS,	45 a 50	N. C. Apple	65 a 0 70
FLOUR—		Northern do.	70 a 0 90
Family	5 50 a 5 60	N. C. Whiskey	60 a 0 70
Super.	5 25 a 5 35	Northern do.	35 a 0 40
Fine	5 00 a 5 10	SUGARS—	
Scratched	4 75 a 4 85	Loaf	13 a 13½
GRAIN—		Crushed	12 a 13
Corn	1 15 a 1 20	Coffee	10 a 10½
Wheat	1 15 a 1 25	Porto Rico	9 a 10
Rye	1 10 a 1 20	New Orleans	8½ a 9½
Oats	40 a 50	TALLOW,	10 a 00
Peas	1 00 a 1 10	WOOL,	19 a 20
HIDES—Dry	11 a 12½	TURPENTINE—	
Green	5 a 6	Yellow dip	2 40 a 0 00
IRON—		Virgin	2 40 a 0 00
Swedes, com. bar	6 a 6½	Hard	1 00 a 1 25
Ditto, wide	7 a 7½	Spirits	40 a 40½

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Cotton—The receipts since our last have been about as large as the week preceding. Sales were made on Thursday and Friday at 10¼. We believe 10 cts. to be about the highest market figures this morning.

Flour—We make no alteration in our quotations. It has arrived more sparingly since our last review. Sales easily made at above figures.

Spirits—The receipts are quite small. We have heard of no sales since our last. We think 40 cents is about the market price this morning.

Corrected by JOHN H. ROBINSON.

WILMINGTON MARKET—Oct. 15, 1859.

Virgin and Yellow dip Turpentine 2 90. Spirits 43½. Common Rosin 1 20 to 1 22. Strict middling Cotton 10⅞. N. C. Hams 14½. Peeled Peaches 11. do. Apples 4½c per lb. Mullets 5 75 per bbl.

Sales of the three days, 797 bbls. Turpentine at above price. 600 bbls. Spirits as above. 1000 bbls. Rosin as above. 57 bbls. Tar at 2 20. 47 bales Cotton as above. 2000 lbs. Hams, as above. 25 bbls. Flour at $6 for Super, 6 25 for family. 130 bbls. Mullets at 5 90 and 5 75. 3000 lbs. dried Fruit as above. No other transactions reported.

At New York, Southern Flour heavy, at 5 25 to 6 25. Southern Corn $1. Middling upland Cotton 11¼, still depressed. Spirits Turpentine fallen to 46½ to 47. Common Rosin 1 60; No. 1, 2 37 to $4.

NEWBEURY'S CLOTHING STORE,

North East Jam, Market Square No. 12, Next Door to the Carolinian Office,

IS the place to buy all grades and qualities of READY MADE CLOTHING; Boots and Shoes; Hats and Umbrellas; Youth's and Boy's Clothing; Gentlemen's Shawls and Over Coats; or any thing usually kept in a Clothing House. Gentlemen, those of you who may favor us with your patronage, may rely on getting goods at the very lowest prices, as we are determined to sell our goods at as low figures as any other person or persons can sell. Call and examine our Stock for yourselves.

Oct'r 17. 58*tf

MARRIED,

In Chatham county, near the Gulf, on the 13th ult., by J. C. Hooker, Esq., Mr. D. C. BROWN to Miss SARAH OLDHAM.

On the 29th ult., at the residence of Stephen Henly, Esq., by the Rev. Stephen Gilmore, Mr. ABNER LASATER, of Chatham, to Miss P. A. BROWN, of Moore county.

In Duplin county, on the 2d inst., by J. W. Carr, Esq., Mr. D. W. BRADSHAW to Miss MARY E. SAVAGE.

On 12th inst., at the house of the bride's grandfather, Edmund Lilly, Mr. WM. J. BOGGAN and Miss SALLIE DUMAS, daughter of Jas. Dumas, dec'd., all of Anson county.

DIED,

On the 15th inst., at the residence of Dr. M. Street, Carbonton, Moore county, of Paralysis, Miss JANE KING, in the 75th year of her age.

Her life was blameless; her end was peaceful. Her trust was in the Saviour of mankind, and her friends have full faith, that her spirit is with her God.—COM.

In this town, on Saturday last, Mr. JAMES McPHERSON.

Near Wadesborough, on Tuesday, the 4th inst., LIZZIE, only daughter of J. W. and Mary Ann Cox, aged 8 years 7 months and 20 days.

Near Raleigh, on the 9th inst., Mr. THOS. G. SCOTT, aged 35 years. Mr. Scott was a soldier in the Mexican war, belonging to company H., of N. C. Regiment.

In Halifax county, on the 5th inst., in the 43d year of her age, at the residence of her brother, N. M. Long, Esq., Mrs. MARTHA E. BOND, widow of the late Dr. Robert C. Bond.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Cape Fear Line. Oct'r 14.—Str Flora McDonald, with goods for G W Williams & Co, D McNatt, S C & L Fox, J W Lett, G & L Brandt, G Brandt, Worth & Utley, S J Hinsdale, J N Smith, J Culbreth, Starr & Williams, Rockfish Co, Murchison, Reid & Co, J W Sandford, A A McKethan, Richardson & Barrett, P T Alderman & Co, A Holmes, Jr., A D Waddill, Rev D Johnson, Errant & Wilson, Elkin Co, J Worth, S B Hill, O S Baldwin & Co, J A Craven, Myrover & Wightman, T M Sutton, S Edwards, Tyson, Kelly & Co, Welsh & Weisiger, E L Winslow.

Lutterloh's Line. Oct 15—Str North Carolina, with passengers, and goods for T S Lutterloh, E F Moore, C B Cook, H & E J Lilly, Starr & Williams, Stedman & Horne, Miss M A Potter, R W Kinlaw, W C Troy, J O Boon & Co, J W Powers, J B Cook, D & W McLaurin, J H Roberts & Co, Waterhouse & Bowes, E J Hale & Son, G D Baker, J Bonn, and others.

Orrell & Dailey's Line. Oct 17—Strs Southerner and Sun, with goods for J H Roberts & Co, H McDonald, A G Thornton, Orrell & Dailey, Pemberton & Sloan, A M Johnson, D & W McLaurin, A McRimmon, G W Williams & Co, R S French, Welsh & Weisiger, C E Leete, J R McDuffie, J W Sandford, Jos Ottarburg, P Taylor, J H Pritchett, and others.

COME TO THE

Cumberland Co. Fair,

NOVEMBER NEXT.

LADIES and Gentlemen contemplating a visit to our Fair, are very respectfully solicited to call at

Nos. 14 and 16, South Side Hay Street,

and examine my extensive stock of Goods, embracing every article generally kept in a Ladies' and Gentlemen's Furnishing Store. Suitable arrangements have been made to meet the wants of our friends and customers. My stock is now complete; call without fail, (remember the numbers,) and you shall not be disappointed.

GEORGE BRANDT,
Nos. 14 and 16 Hay Street,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Oct'r 17 58-

JUST RECEIVED.

A VERY handsome assortment of CLOTH, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS of our own importation, consisting of

Bl'k, Brown, Blue and Green French Broadcloth,

from the lowest grade of All-wool Cloth to the finest. Cassimeres of all descriptions; Fine French Doeskins, Silk and Wool Double Milled Cassimeres, and a fine stock of Vestings.

GEORGE BRANDT,
Nos. 14 and 16, South side Hay St.,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Oct'r 17 58-

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

McRimmon & Smith,

I HAVE this day associated with myself Mr. MICHAEL SMITH, who has had an experience of five years in the Hat and Cap business in the city of New York, and is thoroughly conversant with every department thereof. In consequence of this increased facility in purchasing, coupled with the fact that our goods will be bought exclusively for cash, we will be enabled to sell all goods in our line, to the trade and the community at large, at as low figures as they can be bought in the Northern markets.

A. McRIMMON.

THE style of the Firm will be in future McRIMMON & SMITH.

A. McRIMMON.] [MICHAEL SMITH.

Fayetteville, N. C., Oct'r 1, 1859. 58-

District School No. 30

WILL be opened on Wednesday the 19th instant.

J. A. WORTH,
R. W. KINLAW,
A. J. WOODWARD,
Committee.

Oct'r 17 1t

Bank Stock at Auction.

AT the Market House, on Monday the 24th inst., I shall sell 20 SHARES of the Capital Stock of the BANK OF CLARENDON.

JOHN H. COOK, Auct'r.

Oct'r 15 58-2t

Presby'n copy 1 time.

GEO. HARRISS. W. W. HARRISS. A. J. HOWELL.

HARRISS & HOWELL,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Oct. 17, 1859. 58-1Y

LARGE TRUSTEE'S SALE

Of Valuable Real and Personal Property at High Point, Guilford Co., N. C., on the 11th and 12th days of November next.

BY virtue and in pursuance of two Deeds of Trust executed to us by Jeremiah Piggott, to secure the payment of certain debts therein named and set forth, we shall expose to public sale, at High Point, on Friday and Saturday the 11th and 12th days of November 1859, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Farming Utensils, Blacksmith Tools, Wagons and Gears, a Buggy and Harness, a large number of Beds and Furniture, and a quantity of household, tavern and kitchen Furniture, and various other articles of personal property, conveyed in said Deeds of Trust.

Also, a very valuable FARM AND PLANTATION of near 350 acres, on Richland creek, near High Point, on both sides of the Plank Road, containing valuable MEADOW LAND and good FARMING LAND, well suited to the culture of corn, tobacco and wheat, with a valuable two-story dwelling house thereon, a good large frame barn, a good store house, blacksmith shop, and other convenient buildings. Much of the land is well timbered, very productive, and the land is generally of good quality.

Also, the lot and large BRICK HOTEL near the N. C. Railroad station, at High Point, 15 miles west of Greensborough, and 18 miles south east from Salem, lately occupied by Jeremiah Piggott, deceased. This is one of the most desirable estates in middle Carolina, situated in a healthy region of country, in a new and rapidly-growing town, where the Plank Road from Fayetteville to Salem crosses the Railroad, and where there is now a Female Seminary of about one hundred pupils.

Also, TWO ACRES OF LAND in about one mile of High Point, adjoining the lands of Samuel Edwards and others.

It may be proper to state that this BRICK HOTEL is among the largest and best finished buildings in the State, with a good tin roof, four stories high, and contains forty-four large comfortable rooms.

For the purpose of giving persons desiring to purchase, a full chance to examine the farm and the hotel, and buildings on the lot and on the land, it is proposed to sell the real estate on Saturday the 12th of November 1859. The titles will be made good to the purchaser.

Terms made known on day of sale.

SEWEL FARLOW, Trustee.
JOHN A. GILMER, Trustee.

Oct. 4, 1859. 58-ts

WM. McL. McKAY,

Attorney at Law,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WILL attend the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Harnett, Moore and Robeson Counties. Prompt attention given to the collection of all claims entrusted to his hands.

Oct. 17, 1859. 58-tf

FOR THE FALL AND WINTER OF 1859-'60!

FOR GENTLEMEN.

OUR stock is now complete; we have—
Fine Blue Dress Coats, with Gilt Buttons;
Black and Brown Dress and Frock Coats;
Cassimere Business Coats at all prices;
Fatigue Cloaks, Cape Raglans and Shaws;
Bl'k Doeskin Pants, very fine;
Fancy Octagonal and Double Mill'd French Cassimere Pants;
Cloth, Cassimere, Satin, Velvet and genuine Matlase Vests.

Our Shirts, Collars and Cravats

are the admiration of all.

UNDER-SHIRTS:

We have the Super Extra Merino, sizes from 34 to 44 inches, and DRAWERS to match.

150 Doz. of Socks and Gloves,

embracing every variety.

In BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, English Sole-Leather PACKING TRUNKS; Sole-Leather VALICES, with extra Canvass Covers; CARPET BAGS; UMBRELLAS; BUGGY UMBRELLAS and BUGGY TRUNKS,—something very practical,—we have one of the largest assortments ever brought to this market.

50 Doz. assorted POCKET KNIVES, of celebrated English make.

Our friends and the public are earnestly requested to call and see for themselves, and be convinced of the above facts.

GEORGE BRANDT,
Hay St., Fayetteville, N. C.

Oct'r 17. 58-

SECOND FALL STOCK, OCT'R 1859.

H. & E. J. LILLY

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, a large and desirable Stock of

Dry Goods, Hats, Boots & Shoes, Ready-made Clothing, &c.,

All of which were selected with much care by one of the firm, and will be offered at low prices, at wholesale EXCLUSIVELY.

All orders will be filled with care.

Oct'r 17. 58-4w

Presbyterian copy.

JOHN H. COOK, AUCTIONEER.

REAL ESTATE IN LOWER FAYETTEVILLE.

ON Monday next, the 24th inst., at the Market House, we will sell at Auction, the Western half of Lot No. 47, as per plot of Campbellton, upon which the Cape Fear Church formerly stood.

JOSEPH HOLLINGSWORTH,
NATHAN WILLIAMSON,
JAMES BUTLER,
} Trustees.

Oct. 17 58-2t

Presbyterian 1t. Bill to Joseph Hollingsworth.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

OWING to the death of Mr. Leon Brandt, who died on the 18th of July last, the firm of G. & L. Brandt is from this day dissolved. The business will be continued as heretofore in all its branches under the Firm of GEORGE BRANDT.

Persons indebted to the Firm of G. & L. Brandt will please call and settle with Geo. Brandt immediately, as the business of the old firm must be settled up.

GEORGE BRANDT.

The business will be in future conducted by Geo. Brandt. See Advertisements.

Oct'r 17 58-

SUGAR! SUGAR!!

158 HHDS. OF MUSCOVADO to arrive per Brig Bion Bradbury, from Havana. Selected for this market and will be sold on accommodating terms. Apply to HARRISS & HOWELL.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 15. 58-1m.

General Order No. 6.

HEAD-QUARTERS, 33d Reg't. N. C. Militia,
FAYETTEVILLE, Oct'r 14, 1859.

THE Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers of the 33d Regiment of North Carolina Militia, are hereby ordered to appear at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Friday the 11th of Nov'r 1859, at 10 o'clock A. M., armed and equipped as the law directs, for drill.

Also, to parade their respective Companies at the same place on Saturday, the 12th Nov'r, at 10 o'clock A. M., for review and inspection.

By order of Col. C. E. Leete.

THOS. C. FULLER, Adj't.

Oct 14 58*tm

NOTICE.

ON the 1st of November next, I will sell to the highest bidder, my PLANTATION and Stock of Hogs, Sheep and Cattle, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture. Also my Corn and Fodder.

My Plantation is situated in the Western part of Cumberland County, on the Fayetteville and Albemarle Plank Road, containing 842 Acres, with a good dwelling house and all necessary out houses, and several Springs of excellent water. There is a Grist Mill, and a fine Saw Mill site, with a dam already built. Any person wishing to farm or to work at Turpentine or make Lumber, no better inducement has ever been offered in this section. Any person wishing to purchase will do well to attend. Terms made known on day of sale.

ROBERT GRAHAM.

Oct'r. 13. 58*ts

I Forewarn all Persons from

trading for a Note of about $50, made payable by me to William Covington, dated some time about Christmas of 1857, before or after, as I am determined not to pay it, not having received any value for it.

J. LUTHER.

Oct'r 5, 1859 58*2t

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Fayetteville, N. C., October 15, 1859:—

A Averitt.

J Brewer, R S Bayne, F D Beall, D Britt, J C Butler, Mrs P H Baker, J M Bote, S G Bonn.

C Carver, R & R P Crowe, J K Campbell, Mrs A Colvin, Miss J Cunningham.

J E Esom.

J H Fields, J P Fairlee, J Franklin, J P Freeman.

J S Gainey, W H Gainey, J A Gainey, H Gainey, M Graves, 2, M Godwin, J W Goode, J Goode, D Geddie, H H Gage.

L Hall, C Harris, J W Hartman, C Hanvey, J A Hendricks, J H Hubbard, V Harman, J Harris, S Hatrick, J S M Harrington, Miss S Huffman, A N Hall.

C Johnson.

J A Lowrey, Miss S A Lee, Z Lain, A Leslie.

M Y, J Moore, O D Martin, W R Maxwell, D Murphy.

Miss E McMillan, Dr H McLain, Miss M A McDonald, J S McDougald, J McPhail, R H McDuffie, J McDuffie, A McInnis, 3, C C McCrummen, J M McGhee.

Mrs M Nelson, L P Noble.

D Oliver & Son, T Obrian, 2.

J T Person, Dr Person, H Phillips, R J Prescott, M J Parker.

J Ray, Miss M J Rieves.

Miss S A Simmons, A Spence, 3, T J Springs, E A Smith, 2, E Smith, B G Strickland, R F Stricland, O Snead, F T Shorter, J Stevenson.

R Thiving, T A Tant, Miss F A Tounls.

L S Ulman.

Mrs M R Wright, B J Wilson, B Wetton, H C Witsford, L S Watts.

N. B. Persons calling for any of the above letters will please state that they are advertised.

JAS. G. COOK, P. M.

Smitherman & Spencer,
VS.
HIRAM ALLEN, and others.
Original Bill.

IT appearing to my satisfaction, that the defendant, Hiram Allen, is a non-resident, or so absconds himself, that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying the said defendant, Hiram Allen, to be and appear at the next term of the Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Montgomery, at the Court House in Troy, the last Monday in February 1860: then and there to plead, answer or demur to plaintiffs' bill, or judgment will be taken against him pro confesso.

Witness, Edmund J. Gaines, Clerk and Master in Equity for the County aforesaid, at Office, Oct'r 8, 1859.

58*6t] E. J. GAINES, Clerk.

A CARD.

GEO. W. SPERLING, Produce Dealer,
HAY STREET,
Fayetteville, No. Ca.

SPIRITS Turpentine, Cotton, Flour, Back-Country Liquors, Dried Fruit, Flaxseed, Beeswax, Tobacco, &c., &c., purchased at HIGH PRICES.

☞ **Consignments Solicited.** ☜
GEO. W. SPERLING.
Oct'r 11, 1859 57*tf

THE ROBESON COUNTY FAIR!!

EXPERIENCE proves that Agricultural Societies properly conducted are invaluable institutions and indispensable in advancing the interests of our Agricultural, Mechanical and industrial pursuits. Robeson County, rightly appreciating the importance of such a stimulus, succeeded in establishing a Society upon a permanent basis, which is now in a very prosperous condition.

The Fifth Annual Fair will be held at Red Springs, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the 16th, 17th and 18th of Nov. next.

All are therefore respectfully solicited to come forward and furnish the various departments, Agricultural, Mechanical and Artificial, with their best specimens.

WE KNOW the ladies will furnish Floral Hall. THEY NEVER fail to do their part.

All the adjoining Counties are respectfully invited to come forward and compete for premiums.

The Executive Committee take great pleasure in announcing that they have succeeded in procuring the services of T. D. McDowell, Esq., of Bladen, to deliver the Annual Address. Mr. McDowell is a practical farmer, and his Address will be appropriate to the occasion.

NEILL BUIE,
D. C. McNEILL,
P. P. SMITH, } Ex. Com.
D. McNEILL,
JNO. C. McMILLAN,

Oct. 6, 1859. 56*2t

ALEXANDRIA HIGH SCHOOL, VIRGINIA.

A Select Boarding School for Young Men and Youths.

AN experience of more than twenty years, and a large measure of success, give assurance that the time of the student at this institution will be both pleasantly and profitably spent.—*Nat. Intell.*

The patrons of this School make up a rare list for high social and public standing.—*N. O. Picayune.*

We feel warranted, from what we know of this gentleman, and of his associations, in commending his School to the attention of parents and guardians.—*American Farmer.*

As a seminary of solid instruction, this reputable and well established institution stands deservedly high in the opinion of all who know the estimable Principal.—*Baltimore American.*

The arrangements of his house include that necessary luxury—warm and cold baths.—*Warrenton Flag.*

This Institution is one of no ordinary character.—*Doylestown Democrat.*

Favorably known throughout the country.—*Winchester Virginian.*

The great prosperity which has attended this School is but the public acknowledgment of its merit, and has enabled the enterprising Principal so to beautify and enlarge his establishment as to make it an ornament to our city, while at a still more rapid pace he has added rare and costly instruments to his Philosophical apparatus.—*Alexandria Sentinel.*

Within the past ten years the School has been largely patronized from North Carolina, and reference can be had, if desired, to gentlemen residing in nearly every part of the State. The following, however, are deemed sufficient, viz:

Hon. J. G. Shepherd, Hon. W. Winslow, H. L. Myrover, A. J. Woodward and J. A. Worth, Fayetteville; Hon. B. Craige and John I Shaver, Salisbury; Solomon Pope, Wayne county; Francis Nixon, Perquimons co.; Lewis Thompson, Bertie co.; A. G. Carter, Davie co.; James C. Turner, Ch. Eng. W. N. C. R. R. All of whom either have been, or now are, patrons of the School.

Circulars may be obtained at the office of the Observer, or by application to the subscriber.

CALEB S. HALLOWELL, Principal.
Oct 7 56*3t3sw

NOTICE

TO Teachers of Common Schools in Cumberland Co: Teachers are hereby notified that an examination as to qualifications to teach in the Common Schools in this county, will be held at the District School House on Gillespie Street, on Saturday, 29th inst., commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.

A. M. CAMPBELL, Chm'n.
Oct 8 56*2t

OCTOBER 1859.

THE undersigned herewith begs leave to acquaint Merchants, Farmers, Planters and Distillers, and the inhabitants of Cumberland, Sampson, Johnston, Harnett, Moore, Chatham, Randolph, Richmond, Robeson, Columbus and Bladen, and the adjoining Counties generally, that he has just received his extensive stock of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

LATELY PURCHASED,

which he offers for sale AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

He feels proud to state that he can exhibit the handsomest and best assorted stock of

General Merchandize,

that was ever offered in Fayetteville, consisting in part of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, English and French DeLaines, American and English Prints, Marlboro' Stripes, Kerseys, Linseys, Kentucky Jeans, Satinetts, Tweeds, Shawls in great varieties and styles, Blankets, Wrappers, Flannels, Hosiery, Bleached and Brown Shirtings, Osnaburgs, and North Carolina Sheeting and Yarn, Irish Linen and Jaconett, and Cambric.

Pins, Needles, Hooks and Eyes,

Elastic, Silk and Leather Belts, Snuff and Snuff Boxes, Blacking, Gun and Pistol Caps, &c., &c.

Also a large and well selected stock of BOOTS AND SHOES, and Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gaiters.

A large stock of HATS, CAPS and UMBRELLAS.

Coffee, Sugar, Tea, Cheese,

Butter, Salt, Bacon, Candles, Soaps, Mackerel and Mullet Fish, Molasses, Paints, Window Glass, Putty, Butter and Soda Crackers, Powder and Shot, Wooden and Willow Ware, Matches, &c., &c., &c.

Swedes and American HAMMERED IRON and best CAST STEEL.

Corn Shellers, Straw Cutters, Plows and other Agricultural Implements.

A splendid assortment of Hardware, Pocket and Table Cutlery, Single and Double-barrel Guns, Rifles and Pistols.

S. W. Collins's Axes and Hatchets, Steel Spades and Shovels, Manure Forks, Grubbing and Weeding Hoes, Drawing Knives, Saws, Gimblets, Hinges and Screws, Coffee Mills, Frying and Sauce Pans, Cotton and Wool Cards, Nails, Water and Well Buckets, Tubs, and Well Wheels.

Pots, Ovens, Spiders, Horse and Mule Shoes and Nails, Wrapping Twine, Plough Lines and Shoe Thread.

Buenos Ayres Oak Tanned SOLE-LEATHER.
BAGGING and ROPE.

A large assortment of Liquors,

consisting of Old Rye, Monongahela, Dew-Drop and North Carolina WHISKEY and BRANDY, Pure French Brandy, and SCOTCH WHISKEY, New England and Jamaica Rum, Pure Holl'd Gin and Scheidam Schnapps, White Brandy for Wine mixing, Tennant Scotch Ale and Freeman's London Stout, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

All of which I offer for sale at the LOWEST PRICES for cash, or barter for Country Produce.

GEO. W. SPERLING.

☞ **Spirits Turpentine, Cotton,** Flour, Back-country Whiskey and Brandy, Dried Fruit, Flaxseed,—In short, all kinds of country produce purchased at the HIGHEST MARKET PRICES, either for CASH or barter.
GEO. W. SPERLING.
Oct'r 7 56*tN1

TO CONTRACTORS.

WILL be let out at Ashpole Church, Robeson Co., on the 3d day of November next, the Contract for building a NEW CHURCH, 40 by 60 feet, all complete. The contractor will be required to enter into Bond on that day for the performance of the work. For further particulars, address either of the subscribers at Little Rock, S. C.

A. BLUE.
A. M. McKINNON.
Sept. 20. 52-4t*

H. W. HORNE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

MAY be found at the Office of Wm. B. Wright, Esq., near the Court House.
June 30, 1859. 28-1Y

JOSEPH BAKER, Jr.,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law Office on Green Street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.
March 23, 1859. 79tf

P. J. SINCLAIR,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

WILL practice in the Courts of Robeson, Cumberland, Harnett and Richmond ☞ Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to him.
Feb'y 5, 1859 86-

JOHN P. FULLER,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
WILL PRACTICE IN THE COURTS OF
Robeson, Cumberland, Columbus and Bladen.
Office at Lumberton, Robeson Co., N. C.
July 5, 1859 29tf

WORTH & UTLEY,

Forwarding and General Commission Merchants,
Fayetteville, N. C.
J. A. WORTH. (72tf) JOS. UTLEY.

R. M. ORRELL,

TURPENTINE INSPECTOR.

THOSE sending their Spirits Turpentine to me may rely upon it to have prompt and careful attention. My warehouses are fronting the wharves and near the river.
Sept'r 13, 1858. 45tf

W. H. ALLEN.] [J. M. CLARK.

ALLEN & CLARK,

Commission Merchants,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
DEALERS IN LIME, PLASTER, CEMENT, HAIR, &c.

☞ Agents for Rush & Orrell's Line of Steamers. ☜

PROMPT personal attention given to consignments o Naval Stores, Cotton or other Country Produce, for sale or shipment.
Jan'y 19, 1859. 81-

WILLIAM J. PRICE,

Inspector of Naval Stores,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Solicits the patronage of his country friends and all others engaged in the Turpentine business.

Office North Water Street.
Nov'r 22, 1858. 64-1ypd

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM.

COMMISSION
AND
Forwarding Merchant,
Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.
Feb. 12, 1855. 67tf

JAS. C. SMITH.] [MILES COSTIN

JAS. C. SMITH & CO.,

Factors, Commission and Forwarding Merchants
WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT attention given to sale of TIMBER, LUMBER, NAVAL STORES and all kinds of Produce. Liberal advancements made on Consignments.

Refer to E. P. HALL, Pres't Branch Bank of State. H. R. SAVAGE, Cash'r Bank Cape Fear. JOHN DAWSON, Esq.
July 20, 1859 33-6mos

H. GRAHAM,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give prompt and personal attention to all consignments of Spirits Turpentine, Rosin, Tar and Turpentine, and all country produce for sale.

☞ Office up stairs, over the store of Mr. Vonglahn, and joining Lutterloh's Wharf, North Water street.
June 23. 25tf

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Jan'y 28, 1859 84tf

WM. H. TURLINGTON,

Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.,

WILL give prompt and personal attention to all consignments of SPIRITS TURPENTINE, ROSIN, TAR, COTTON, FLOUR, and other country produce, either for sale or shipment.

My wharf and warehouses being conveniently located for the reception of produce, either by Railroad or River, enables me to make charges light.
Nov'r 8 tf

F. M. BIZZELL,

GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
NO. 29 NORTH WATER STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

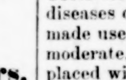
PROMPT and personal attention given to the reception of all kinds of country produce, either for sale or shipment.

Orders for groceries from *cash* customers will receive immediate attention, free of commissions.
Nov. 19, 1858. 64-1y

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. R. SCOTT offers his professional services to the community, and may be seen at his office, two doors East of the Market.
Sept. 5, 1859. 46tf

DENTISTRY.



DR. J. DAVIS having decided on permanently locating in the Town of Fayetteville, respectfully offers his services to the citizens of this place and surrounding country. In all the various branches of his Profession, including the manufacture of Mineral Teeth, he is satisfied, after an extensive experience, to which is added a thorough Dental education, that he can give entire satisfaction as far as is in the power of Dentistry. All irregularities of the Teeth treated in a proper and careful manner, as well as diseases of the mouth. None but the proper metals are made use of in the various operations. Charges will be moderate, that the benefits of the Profession may be placed within the reach of all who may feel an interest in the preservation of the Teeth.

☞ Office over Houston's Jewelry Store, where he may be found at all times.
May 10, 1858. 9tf

Dr. FRANK WILLIAMS'S RYE WHISKEY.

R. MITCHELL has made arrangements with Dr. Frank Williams, to be constantly supplied with his celebrated RYE WHISKEY, which can be had at his Store at all times, by wholesale or retail.
Oct'r 11, 1858. 53-tf

PAINTS, OILS, &c.

SPERM, Refined, Lard, Linseed and Tanners' OIL, White Lead; Burning Fluid; Putty; Window Glass and Sash of all sizes.

—ALSO—

A fresh supply of POND'S PAIN DESTROYER.
For sale by JAMES MARTINE.
Nov'r 24, 1858. 66tf

Sugar Cane Mills.

THREE STYLES
Of First Premium 2 and 3 Roller Sugar Cane Mills,
Manufactured by
N. BOYDEN & SON,
SALISBURY, N. C.
Aug. 9 39tN1

Bargains! Bargains!!

THE undersigned are now receiving and opening one of the largest stocks of Goods ever offered by them before. Our stock consists of

French, English and American Prints and Delaines.

Domestics; Marlboro' Plaids, Stripes and Linseys; Shawls; Hosiery; Hoop Skirts; Satinetts, Tweeds, Kentucky Jeans; Kerseys; Blankets; Hats; Caps; Boots and Shoes. Also,

Sugar and Coffee, Mess Pork,

Hoop Iron, Glue, and in fact every thing that a farmer may need. All the above goods will be sold reasonably for cash, or to prompt paying customers.

PAGE & SURLES.
Sept 17 51-4w

SPRING STYLES!

The Fayal, Everett and Havelock Hats!

ALSO, a beautiful assortment of the LATEST STYLE SOFT HATS (high and low crown,) and all the styles of the most elegant Hats of the season, can now be seen at the Bazaar.

A. McRIMMON.
March 16 97-tf

More New Goods!

I AM just receiving my Spring Stock of Goods in my line. They were selected in the Northern cities by myself, with great care, and bought on the most reasonable terms, by which I am enabled to offer the largest stock I ever before offered to the public, and to offer them generally

At Greatly Reduced Prices.

FRUITS—Raisins, Figs, Prunes, Apples, Lemons, Oranges, Cherries, Currants, &c.
PICKLES, JELLIES AND PRESERVES—a great variety:
PERFUMERIES AND EXTRACTS of various kinds;
FANCY SOAPS AND POMADES;
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS—Fiddles, Drums, Fifes, Flutes, Banjos, Guitars, &c.;
WALKING CANES—of every kind;
BASKETS AND WILLOW WARE;
HOBBY HORSES, &c.;
NUTS; FINE AND COMMON CANDIES; SARDINES;
FINE CIGARS; SMOKING & CHEWING TOBACCO;
CRACKERS; FINE POCKET KNIVES;
A large assortment of PORT-MONAIES, some very nice;
FANCY ENVELOPES, and FANCY GOODS, TOYS and YANKEE NOTIONS;
An assortment of INDIA RUBBER GOODS;
COMBS, WHIPS, FISHING TACKLE.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine my stock. I have a great many handsome things that cannot fail to please.

JAS. R. LEE,
Hotel Building.
March 31, 1859 1-

Whiskey and Brandy.

110 BBLS. Pure Corn Whiskey;
25 " Apple Brandy;
20 " N. E. Rum;
20 " American Brandy;
15 " Old Rye Whiskey.

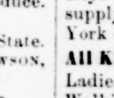
For sale by E. F. MOORE.
Sept 12 48-

Just to Hand.

100 LBS. EXTRA SMOKING TOBACCO;
500 CHOICE PIPES.
—ALSO—
Goshen Butter, Smoked Beef,
Cheese, No. 1 Mackerel.
For sale at No. 22 Hay St., by
D. ANDERSON.
Oct'r 3 54-

BOOTS & SHOES!

OF EVERY STYLE AND VARIETY.



THE Subscriber has returned from New York, and is receiving his Fall and Winter Stock of Boots and Shoes, consisting in part as follows:

All Kinds of Water-Proof Boots and Shoes,

fine and coarse; all kinds of fine Dress Boots, from the finest Stitch Boot to the finest Pump; all kinds of Patent Leather Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, and a good supply of Boys' Boots and Shoes, fine and coarse; also, a large supply of Brogans—of the best that the city of New York can afford.

All Kinds of Lady's Boots, with heels and without;

Ladies' Slippers, Gaiters; Misses' Slippers; Ladies' Walking Shoes; Misses' French Boots. Also, Children's Patent Metalic Tip, with copper on the toe to prevent the toe from wearing out; Boy's Gaiters and Shoes and Boots; all kinds of Calf Skin Shoes, the best style and well made, and cheaper than I ever had; a large lot of Over-Shoes; High Quarter Over-Shoes of Cassimere, also of the old style; Misses' Gaiters of all kinds, with and without heels; Men's Gaiters of all styles, light and heavy; Water-proof of a new style. Also, a lot of Carpet Bags, Satchels, and Trunks. A large lot of Sole Leather kept on hand and for sale,—cut to suit customers.

The above work will be sold as low as any person can sell the same kind of work. This work I warrant not to rip before the sole wears through—I will mend them without any charge. I try to keep the best quality, and I think I am a good judge, as I have worked at the trade for the last 18 years. I only ask you to call and look, and I know you will buy from me. All you want is to get that is good and at a low price, and when you see my stock, I know you will be satisfied. I am thankful for the favors bestowed on me for the last five years past,—I hope they will be increased for the time to come. If any person wishes home-made work, I would say to them, if they will leave their orders with me, I will ensure as good a fit as can be made in the State, and the workmanship I will compare with any in the State or out of the State. Repairing done in the best style and at the shortest notice.

I think I have given you a small sketch of my goods. Call; I want to see you all, and I tell you we will have a great town before long. Call and see me, opposite the Cape Fear Bank.

M. FAULK.
Fayetteville, N. C.; Sept 29, 1859 54-3m

Hardware, Cutlery,

SADDLERY, &c.

JAMES MARTINE is now receiving a large and general assortment of every thing in the above line.

—ALSO—

A prime article of Rio, Laguira and Java COFFEE Crushed and Brown SUGAR; Sugar House SIRUP and MOLASSES.

All of which is offered on as good terms as can be had in this market.
Nov'r 24, 1858. 66tf

STOVES, SHEET IRON,

TIN-WARE, &c.

ON HAND, a large assortment of Box and Cooking Stoves; Tin-ware; Sheet-Iron; Lead Pipe. Also

The "Old Dominion Coffee Pot."

For sale by JAMES MARTINE.
Nov'r 24. 66tf

NOTICE.

ON the last Thursday (27th) of October 1859, there will be an election held at the several Election Precincts of Harnett County for the selection of the County Site of said County.

JAMES R. GRADY, Sheriff.
Sept. 16 50-*te

W. S. NORMENT,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
Lumberton, N. C.

WILL attend the County and Superior Courts of Robeson, Cumberland, Bladen and Columbus. All business intrusted to his care will receive prompt attention. Office in the Court House.
June 27, 1859. 28-*1y

Just Received!

WE have just received, and are now receiving, our Fall and Winter Stock of

Dry Goods and Groceries.

Crockery and Glassware; Hardware and Cutlery; Boots and Shoes; Sole Leather; Calf Skins, Lining and Binding Skins; Window Glass, various sizes; Putty; Nails; and almost any article usually kept in our line.

Our stock of Shoes for Men, Boys and Youths, and for Ladies, Misses and Children, is well assorted.

Persons wishing to buy any thing in our line, will please give our stock an examination.

As the above goods were bought for cash, we think we can sell as low as any other in the trade.

We also have a good lot of N. C. Bacon.

J. O. BOON & CO.
Sept. 10, 1859. 48*6t

Clothing! Clothing!!

A Fresh Supply for the Trade of 1859.



THE public are aware that I have been engaged in the manufacturing and selling of Gentlemen's Garments for 17 or 18 years, and with this long experience believe that I am as well calculated to make good selections, as any person or persons in this business.

My stock is all entirely new and adapted to the trade. My stock consists of No. 1 Dress Cloth Coats, Frock Coats (single and double breasted); Business Suits, consisting of Silk Mixtures, Harrison Cass., Rib Cass. and Union Cass., Fine Beaver, Felt Beaver; Seal Skin and Union Cass. Over-Coats; Felt Beaver Talmas—a new garment, never introduced before this season; Pants of all grades, ranging in price from $2 50 to $9 00; an extra lot of Velvet, Silk, Grenadine Silk, Cloth and Cassimere Vests; a large assortment of Youths' and Children's Clothing; Gentlemen's Shawls; Morning Gowns, Gentlemen's all-wool Under-Shirts; Railroad Rugs; Blankets; Hosiery; Suspenders; Napoleon-Ties; Cravats; Stocks; Gloves; Bindings; Purses.

☞ **Persons desirous of having** their suits made abroad, can call and leave their measures with me, and I will have them attended to immediately.

Call at the

"ONE PRICE CLOTHING EMPORIUM."
A. J. WOODWARD,
Market Square,
2 Doors below S. J. Hinsdale.
Sept. 14 49-tf

A GEM!
The New Style, Small,
COLORED PHOTOGRAPHS,
AT
Vanorsdell's Gallery.

ART.

Ambrotypes, Cameotypes, Melaneotypes, Daguerreotypes, Nellographs, and in short all the different styles of Types that are taken, will be found at my Gallery.

A NEW STYLE of Colored Photographs that will last for ages—more beautiful than Oil Paintings—has been gotten up at Vanorsdell's Gallery, expressly to suit the wants of those who desire a small colored picture and who object to the oil portrait on account of its cost. It is offered to the public with entire confidence in its permanency, and at a price that will suit all.

Having just returned from the North with a new and complete set of instruments, where I spent five weeks in getting the newest improvements, I am able to say to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country, that I can give them all the different sizes and styles of Pictures that are gotten up North or South. Among my instruments is a Woodward's Solar Camera, which enables me to enlarge a life-size Photograph from the smallest Daguerreotype or Ambrotype.

Persons having a small picture of a deceased friend, can have it retaken of any desired size, and colored in oil, India ink or water color, by sending to me, stating the color of hair and eyes. Prices for Colored Photographs, from small size to life, range from $10 to $50.

I have removed and enlarged my Gallery, (opposite the Marble Yard,) and my customers will find a pleasant reception room and an Operator determined to give satisfaction.

The Ladies and Gentlemen are respectfully invited to call and see specimens.

C. M. VANORSDELL, Photographist and Proprietor.
Sept. 19, 1859 50tf

STATE CAR AND MACHINE WORKS.

THE undersigned having located in the town of Fayetteville, N. C., and erected buildings suitable for Car and Machine Works, would give notice that they are prepared to execute all orders for Cars of every description, also all kinds of Machine work, such as repairs of Steam Engines, Cotton, Mill and Mining Machinery, heavy forging, such as Mill Spindles, Cranks, &c., at short notice.

By an arrangement made with the Boston Belting Company, we are prepared to receive orders for all kinds of India Rubber Belting and Hose at their prices.

Having started our Engine, and Woodworth's Planer, we are prepared to plane all descriptions of Lumber and Scantling, which will be kept on hand, for sale either in the rough or dressed, as parties may desire.

Contracts taken for the erection of Buildings, materials furnished, and jobbing of all kinds executed with neatness and despatch.

Counters and Desks made to order, Stores fitted, Sash, Doors and Blinds manufactured, equal to anything of the kind to be found in the Northern market.

WALTON & BARRY,
Car Builders and Machinists.
Fayetteville, Oct 3, 1859 54-tf

CLOTHING and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

WE have now in store a very good and well selected stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, to which we would call particular attention. Our Clothing consists of fine Cloth and Cassimere Coats, together with all grades and qualities. Also Pants and Vests of all kinds, and Cassimere Suits; there is nothing better for gentlemen's business suits than those Cassimeres. Youths' and Boys' Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Umbrellas, and every thing usually kept in a Clothing House.

Persons wanting goods in our line would do well to call and examine our stock of Goods, as we are determined to sell at small profits. Be sure to call at NEWBEURY'S CLOTHING STORE, North-east Jam, Market Square, No. 12, next door to the Carolinian Office.
Oct. 3, 1859. 54tf

NOW IN MARKET.

ALL persons having NEGROES for sale, will do well to address the subscriber at Clinton, Sampson county, as he is determined to buy and pay as liberal prices for them as the state of the market will permit.

By addressing him he will call immediately, and make liberal offers, as all will find who will try him.

CHARLES T. STEVENS.
Clinton, Sampson Co., Sept 10, 1859 48-1y

NEGROES WANTED.

THE subscriber wishes to buy

FIFTY LIKELY NEGROES,

for which he will pay

The Highest Cash Prices.

Persons having such property to sell will find it to their interest to address me at Clinton, N. C.

A. S. C. POWELL.
July 26, 1859 35-6mpd

Negroes! Negroes!! Wanted.

GENTLEMEN, your old customer is yet in market for Likely Negroes, for which I am determined to pay the

Highest Cash Prices.

Persons having such for sale would do well to give me a call, or address me at Clinton, N. C.

All orders promptly attended to.

J. A. McARTHUR.
Clinton, N. C., March 6, 1859. 95-1yrpd

WANTED.

100 ABLE-BODIED MEN, to work on the Western Rail Road. For such I will pay a liberal price. Payable once a month. Apply to E. F. Moore, or to the undersigned on the work.

W. S. SMITH.
Fayetteville, Sept 17 50-1m

NOTICE.

AS there may be some persons in Fayetteville and vicinity who may not be aware that

Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing Machine

is the best for family sewing, and who intend purchasing a Sewing Machine, this is to advise them (*for their own interest,*) to call upon the subscriber and see one of "WHEELER & WILSON'S" before purchasing. It will prevent their purchasing one of the many inferior Sewing Machines, which are offered for sale through the country.

There are THIRTY of the Wheeler & Wilson Machines in successful use in this place and vicinity.

S. J. HINSDALE, Agt.
Aug. 22 42-

NEW HOPE MALE ACADEMY.

L. D. ANDREWS, PRINCIPAL.
H. L. STEED, ASSOCIATE.

THE Fourth scholastic year of this flourishing institution, situated in the south-west part of Randolph county, N. C., will be opened on the 14th of September next, and continued ten months without intermission. Tuition per session of 21 weeks, from $7 50 to $15. Extra fee 50 cents. Board, (exclusive of washing,) from $5 to $6 per month.

Our locality is healthy, and in the midst of a church-going people. Our school is cheap and its instructions thorough. Send on your sons and wards, they will be in safe hands, and thoroughly instructed.

Address the Principal at Lassiter's Mills, Randolph county, N. C.

W. W. ANDERSON, Sec'y.
August, 1859. 46-*3m

An Agency for the Sale of

WM. KNABE & CO'S CELEBRATED PIANOS,

ESTABLISHED IN WILMINGTON, N. C.

HAVING secured the Agency for the sale of the above unrivalled instruments, we invite the attention of all who may want a FIRST CLASS PIANO (and no other is worth buying) to the fact, and respectfully solicit the most intelligent and critical examination of the instruments now on exhibition. These Pianos have secured more Premiums than any other manufacture. They are fully endorsed by such names in the musical world as Thalberg, Strakosh, Satter, Vieuxtempts, beside the most distinguished Professors and Amateurs in the country.

There are hundreds of families in North Carolina where these Pianos are used. We name a few out of Wilmington: Hon. L. O'B. Branch, S. W. Cole, Esq., Gen. G. M. Leach, Carolina Female College, Salem Academy, Rev. R. Burwell, Hillsboro', Rev. T. Campbell, Salisbury, &c.

In Wilmington we refer to the following gentlemen who have Knabe's Pianos in use: Geo. Myers, Esq., F. D. Poisson, Esq., Griffith J. McRee, Esq., and others. We deliver these Pianos in Wilmington at the published rates of the Manufacturers. Every instrument has the full iron frame, and is fully warranted.

One thing we wish distinctly understood, ☞ They have never failed to secure the HIGHEST PREMIUMS, whenever brought in competition with others!

Pianos now in store, just received, and can be delivered immediately, by GEO. H. KELLEY,
Agent for Wm. Knabe & Co.
July 23, 1859. 34*1y

VALUABLE PEE DEE LAND

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishing to remove to the West, offers for sale the PLANTATION on which he now resides, situated on the Pee Dee River, in the vicinity of Wall's Ferry, in the county of Richmond, N. C., within 5 miles of Rockingham, and within 20 miles of Cheraw S. C., adjoining the lands of Messrs. Mial Wall and W B. Cole, in a moral and healthy neighborhood.

The Tract contains 760 Acres, 200 of which are in cultivation the present season. This Land is as well adapted to the production of Corn, Cotton, Wheat and Oats, &c., as any land in this section of country.

On the premises is a brick Dwelling, with 5 large rooms and 4 fire places, together with all necessary out-houses, and in the yard is a Well of pure water. A large barn with stables for horses and mules, together with a Gin-house and Cotton Screw, have recently been added by the present owner, to the other improvements.

On that part of the farm lying on the river, is a Shad fishery, where a large number of shad might be caught during the fishing season.

There is, also, on the place a young orchard, just beginning to bear, consisting of 250 trees, selected from the choicest varieties of fruit.

The W. C. & R. R. Road, now in process of construction and which is expected to reach the Pee Dee during next year, will pass within 2½ miles of this place.

For terms apply to the subscriber on the place.

W. W. ELLERBE.
Rockingham, Sept. 24. 54*-4t

Rockfish Mill at Auction.

WILL be sold at the Market House in the town of Fayetteville, at 12 o'clock on Tuesday the 15th November next, it being Tuesday of November Court, the well known Mill on the North side of Big Rockfish, 7 miles from Fayetteville and 5 miles from the mouth of Rockfish, the property of the late Jonathan Evans, and adjoining the Mill of Hector McNeill, Sheriff.

The Mill has two Saws in frame, one in excellent order, the other requiring some repairs.

Logs may be obtained easily, and lumber conveyed to Wilmington at any season of the year.

E. H. EVANS,
Ex'r of Jonathan Evans.
C. E. LEETE, Auct'r.
Sept. 30 54*4t

Large Sale of Real Estate.

PURSUANT to a Deed of Trust to me executed by Beverly Rose, for purposes therein mentioned, I shall offer for sale at public auction, on Friday the 21st October, at the Market House, the VALUABLE RESIDENCE recently occupied by said B. Rose; also, his COUNTRY RESIDENCE, 3 miles from town on the Western Plank Road, with about 50 Acres of Land attached; also a large WAREHOUSE AND LOT on Winslow Street; also, a handsome BUILDING LOT on same street; also, 1 LOT ON HAY STREET, immediately West of the Dobbin House; 1 LOT in rear of ditto; 1 LOT opposite Arsenal, 1½ acres.

Also, at same time will be sold a large lot of handsome FURNITURE.—1 PIANO; also 7 Shares F. & Western Plank Road Stock; 1 Share F. Female High School Stock.

Terms liberal and made known on day of sale.

E. J. LILLY, Trustee.
Fayetteville, Sep. 19 50*ts

CITY OF MOREHEAD.

GREAT SALE OF LOTS.

ON THURSDAY, 17th November, 1859, will be sold, on a credit, to the highest bidder, a large number of Lots in said City.

The completion of the Rail Road and Warehouse; the extraordinary facilities for shipment; the large class of vessels that can enter the Harbor and lie alongside the Wharf and Warehouse; the number of good buildings that are going, or have gone up; the great demand for more Lots, all combine to make another sale necessary.

J. M. MOREHEAD, President
Shepard's Point Land Company.
Sept. 5, 1859. 48*ts

Land for Sale.

THE undersigned offers for sale, in Robeson County, adjoining the lands of Z. Fulmore, J. McCallum, J. Alford, and others, a TRACT OF LAND, containing four hundred and thirty acres. This Land is situated about eight miles South of the W. C. & R. R. R., and is well adapted to the growth of Corn, Cotton, Oats, &c.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned at Gilopolis, N. C.

D. M. McCORMIC.
Sept 23, 1859 52*4t

EQUITY LAND SALE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Court of Equity, for Cumberland County, upon the Petition of Edward Barge, et al, I will sell at the Court House Door, in Fayetteville, on Monday of Superior Court, the 14th Nov., a tract of LAND, formerly belonging to Lewis Barge, dec'd., situated in MOORE County, on Conner Dowd's Wagon Road—joining the Savage lands, and beginning 100 yards west of Conner's Spring. The said land is about 30 miles from Fayetteville, on the waters of Upper Little River, about 4 miles from the Western Rail Road, and 2 miles from the Western Plank Road, between the said roads, containing about 200 Acres. This land is valuable for Timber and Turpentine, and has never been boxed.

Terms $50 cash, balance 6 months with interest from date.

Also, at the same time and place, will be sold a tract of LAND in Fayetteville, containing 10 or 15 Acres, on the South East of Haymount, lying on both sides of McIver Street, near Ellis's Pond, joining Calvin Davis, S. Mims, and others.

Terms, Six months with interest from date. Bond and approved Security required from the purchasers.

54*6w] W. A. HUSKE, Clerk & Master.

$125 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, about the 1st May, 1858, his negro boy JOHN, aged about 35 years, stout and able-bodied, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, will weigh about 165 lbs. He has a very peculiar expression of the eye when in conversation. He has a wife in the vicinity of Goldsborough, and I think makes regular trips between this county and Wayne.

I will give $25 for his confinement in any jail in the State, so that I get him, and $100 for evidence sufficient to convict any responsible person of harboring him.

WM. B. FIELDS.
Near Fayetteville, July 22, 1859 34-*

FALL---1859.

NEW GOODS AT PEKIN, N. C.

WM. F. BROOKSHIRE

IS just receiving from New York and Philadelphia a large and carefully selected stock of Goods, consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard-ware,
Leather, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, and a good stock of Ready-made Clothing, Cotton Bagging, Rope, Twine, Hoop-Iron, &c., &c.

All of which he will sell low for cash or on the usual time; but all bills must be punctually settled.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for goods.

Interest charged on all accounts from the 1st of January in each year. W. F. BROOKSHIRE
Pekin, N. C., Sept 25, 1859 54*1m

FALL STOCK---1859.

GOLDSTON & FULLER

ARE now receiving direct from New York a large and desirable Stock for the ensuing Fall and Winter Trade,—consisting of

Groceries, Hardware & Hollow-ware, Saddlery, Boots & Shoes, Cotton Bagging and Rope.

Many other goods, not necessary to mention. All of which will be sold on very reasonable terms, either for cash or to prompt paying customers on usual time.

G. W. I. GOLDSTON. A. W. FULLER
☞ Hay Street, Next Door to H. & E. J. Lilly.
Aug. 24, 1859 43-1m*3m

SPRING GOODS

AT FLORAL COLLEGE, N. C.
E. LILLY
—Is now receiving his stock of—
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

for the Spring Trade, which have been selected with great care, having taken sufficient time he thinks to make good selections and buy cheap. Being willing to give his customers the advantage of his labor, he would call their attention to his unusually large stock, consisting in part of—

8000 Yds Fancy Prints—fast colors;
7000 " Bro. Sheetings and Shirtings;
2000 " Osnaburgs and Drillings;
80 Pieces Blue Denims,—excellent for servants;
1200 Prs. Boots and Shoes, assorted;
75 Doz. Hats, assorted,—to which especial attention is called, having bought them extremely low

A complete assortment of Linen and Cotton Goods for Pants.

A large lot of Ready-made Clothing—Coats from 75 cts. to $25 00, Pants from $1 00 to $10 00, Vests from 75 cts. to $9 00.

A large assortment of Bonnets and Flats for Ladies and Misses;

Real French Flowers, a beautiful lot, which the ladies are requested particularly to examine, having purchased them from the importer at very low prices.

His stock of Ladies Dress Goods embraces all the latest styles in Organdies, Berages and Tissues, together with low-priced American Lawns, from 9 cts. up.

Hosiery, Gloves, Mitts, Ribbons, Laces, Embroidery, Perfumery, Buttons, Combs, Brushes, Scissors, Work Baskets, Soaps, Inks, &c., in fact any thing that is kept in a Fancy Dry Goods Establishment can be found in his stock.

He would call the attention of the Ladies to a new assortment of Berage Shawls—new style, together with a lot of Lace Points, entirely new.
March 28, 1859 2*tf

RICHARDSON'S

IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS, DIAPERS, &C.

CONSUMERS of Richardson's Linens, and those desirous of obtaining the genuine goods, should see that the articles they purchase are sealed with the full name of the firm, RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN, as a guarantee of the soundness and durability of the goods.

This caution is rendered essentially necessary as large quantities of inferior and defective Linens are prepared, season after season, and sealed with the name of RICHARDSON, by Irish Houses, who, regardless of the injury thus inflicted alike on the American consumer and the manufacturers of the genuine goods, will not readily abandon a business so profitable, while purchasers can be imposed on with goods of a worthless character.

J. BULLOCKE & J. B. LOCKE.
Agents 36 Church St., New York.
June 11, 1859. 6m*pd

Public Notice

IS hereby given, that at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, application will be made to the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Cape Fear, for new Certificates for two shares of the stock of said Bank, standing in the name of Donald McInnish, in lieu of the originals, dated 3d Aug. 1857, and numbered 973 and 974.

JOHN McRAE,
Ex'r of Duncan McRae,
who was Ex'r of Donald McInnish.
Fayetteville, Sept 15 50*3m

C. LINHERR,

Artist in Hair,
AND
JEWELER,
691 BROADWAY, N. Y.

EVERY description of ornament made in Hair, viz: Necklaces, Bracelets, Brooches, Flowers, &c.

☞ Orders taken by mail, and returned at short notice by the same conveyance or by Express.
Aug. 16 42*2m

Southern Plows, Corn Shellers, &c.

A. F. MAYHER & CO.,
No. 54 Vesey Street,
NEW-YORK CITY.

A. F. M. & CO., would respectfully inform Southern Merchants and Dealers in Agricultural Implements that they are still manufacturing all kinds of both Steel and Iron Southern Plows, Plow Castings, Corn Shellers, Grain Cradles, Hay and Stalk Cutters, Fan Mills, Store Trucks, Garden and Canal Barrows, Gin Gear Segment Castings, &c., &c., expressly for the Southern Trade. Also on hand, all kinds of Agricultural and Horticultural Implements, Machinery, Seeds, Fertilizers, &c., &c., which we sell at LOWER prices than any other house in the United States. We have a Descriptive Wholesale Priced Catalogue, which we will furnish on application by mail or otherwise. All Goods warranted to be as represented. A. F. MAYHER & CO.,
Send for our Price List. No. 54 VESEY ST., N. Y.
Successors to John Mayher & Co.
(Who established the business in 1820.)
Sept 3, 1859 46*3mpd

NOTICE.

BY virtue of an order made by his Honor D. F. Caldwell, presiding Judge, at the present term of our Superior Court of law, I hereby give public notice that a

Special Term

Of said Court will be held for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the Fourth Monday in November next, (which will be 28th day of said month,) when and where all Suitors and Witnesses of the Civil Docket, are required to attend by 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day.

Witness, George S. Cole, Clerk of said Court, at office, the Monday before the last Monday in August, A. D., 1859.

52*6t GEO. S. COLE, C. S. C.

NORTH CAROLINA,

RANDOLPH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, A. D., 1859.

Reuben Pearce, Thomas Pearce, and Margaret Pearce, vs. The Heirs at law of Pharabee Moore, and the Heirs at law of Molly Spinks.

Petition for sale of real estate for partition and division.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants are not inhabitants of this State, It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said non-resident defendants of the filing of this petition, and requiring them to be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Randolph, at the Court House in Asheboro', on the first Monday in November next, and then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, or judgment pro confesso will be entered, and said petition heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Benjamin F. Hoover, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the first Monday in August, 1859. Issued August 20th 1859.

52*6t] B. F. HOOVER, C. C. C.